BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1852.....NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—each insertion.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. MONK. A. J. GRADY.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-tim]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank,)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions. Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.
Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.
The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

V. R. PEIRSON,

AGENT and Commission Merchant, for the sale of Boots and Shoes, Wilmington, N. C. [7-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
Oct. 7th, 1851 THOS. W. PLAYER. 9-12m*

CIGARS. 50,000 imported Havana, various brands; 34,000 Domestic, *low prices*. For sale by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

SUPERIOR GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES.—For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N C., Oct. 3, 1851 23

General Notices.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON Thursday night last, (18th instant,) a DARK BAY MULE strayed or was stolen from the Ferry over the Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington. The only mark recollected is a cut made by a whip lash over one of her eyes. A suitable reward will be given to any person returning the said Mule to us, or securing her in a place where we can get her. J. W. BROWN & CO.
Elizabethtown, Bladen co , N. C.,
December 23, 1851 91-1d—16-2w*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Superior Court of DUPLIN COUNTY. Law.

ORDERED by the Court, that the rule heretofore made, that the State Docket shall be called on Monday of the Term be rescinded, and that hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up as heretofore, and the calendar of criminal cases called on Thursday of each Term; and the Clerk of the Court is instructed to publish notice of this order, to the end that suitors, witnesses, and others, may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.
Teste, H. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1851 16-tf

NOTICE.—I will sell at the Court House door, in Elizabeth, on the first MONDAY in February, 1852, a valuable HOUSE AND LOT, in said town, if not disposed of before. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber or to J. C Wooten, Elizabethtown.
Dec. 19, 1851—15-tf J. K. MELVIN.

SALE OF NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Commercial Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on FRIDAY, 2d January, 1852, FIVE NEGROES, viz: two women, two boys and one child.
Terms—Six months credit, notes with approved security.
Dec. 12, 1851—82-1aw3t R. W. GIBBS, Adm'r.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Court of Equity. NEW-HANOVER COUNTY. Fall Term, 1851.

James S. Devane and others, vs. Stewart Devane and others. } Original Bill, and for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Jones and wife Ann Elizabeth, ——— McPhail and wife Margaret, and Nancy Devane, James Devane, and Ireton Devane, infants, heirs at law of Ireton C. Devane, deceased—John Kerr and wife Mary Jane, Thomas D. Bourdeaux, J. Gage and wife Eliza, and ——— Gordon, an infant, heirs at law of Anthony D. Bourdeax, deceased, and William R. K. Devane, Peyton R. Devane, Stephen L. Dishson and wife Elizabeth J., and Livona Elizabeth and Lycena Vandozen Devane, infants, heirs at law of Patrick S. Devane, deceased, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and answer complainants' bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, THOMAS D. MEARES, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1851, and seventy-sixth year of American Independence. THOS. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Dec. 12, 1851 [Pr. adv. $6 56] 14-6t

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having acquired some knowledge of the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, is desirous of introducing those of the most approved kinds to the Farmers and Planters in North Carolina.—He has made such arrangements with E. Whitman, Jr., & Co., and R Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore, (two of the most extensive houses in the country,) that he can furnish at short notice any articles in their line. Farmers and Planters wishing to keep up with the improvements of the age, will do well to give him a call. All Implements will be sold at their catalogue prices, which can be had gratis, by calling at his store—sign of the Turk, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
N. B.—No commissions charged to the purchaser.
Dec. 16, 1851—15-3m D. L. BURBANK.

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.
He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.
Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. J. WORD presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington and its environs, and respectfully announces to them that it is his wish to open a SCHOOL, if sufficient patronage can be obtained.
Mr. Word returns his acknowledgments with a due sense of grateful feeling for the liberal support hitherto awarded him in Wilmington. He will exert himself yet more to merit their patronage. Mr. J. W. has been North this season, and obtained a variety of new and fashionable Dances:—Polka, Mourzaka, Redoway Waltz, and the beautiful Gortlizza, which has been introduced this season for first time.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-tf

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.
The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carolina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.
THOS. RANDALL.
Little River, S. C., Nov. 14th, 1851 10-3m

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

I OFFER for sale or lease the following lots in the town of Wilmington:—One house and part of two lots between Second and Third streets, fronting on Nunn street. Also the Southeast corner lot on Second and Nunn streets. Also one lot adjoining the same, fronting on Second srreet. Any person wishing information respecting the above property, will please call on Mr Lewis Hines, in Wilmington, or on the subscriber at White's Creek, Bladen County, N. C.
J. H. CLARK.
Oct. 17th, 1851 6-3m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.
ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.
Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers:
1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lockwood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill.
400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also,
A lot containing 3 acres, and lying within a few hundred yards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road. A desirable site for a country store.
Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to U. W. ROURK.
Brunswick Co., Aug. 1, '51. 47-tf

General Notices.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing near Lisbon, Sampson county, on the 3d of October last, his negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, and about forty years old. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or for his lodgement in the Jail of Sampson county. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Dec. 19th, 1851 15-tf

Mozart Daguerrean Gallery.

Ye passers by, a word to you,
If ye would skill and beauty view,
Delay not, but your way pursue
To Gulick's well-known Gallery.

So life-like images appear,
That you will think your friends are near—
Their voice you'll almost seem to hear
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

All styles and sizes here you'll find,
Which cannot fail to suit your mind;
No Artist great are we behind
In our Daguerrean Gallery.

Here friends in groups are taken well,
And such possess a potent spell,
In after years a tale they'll tell
Of this Daguerrean Gallery.

And Gulick has both skill and taste—
A picture true he'll take in haste—
A moment only you need waste
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

The invitation is to all—
To rich and poor—to great and small;
Please don't forget in haste to call
At this Sky-light Gallery.

Over Messrs. Polly and Hart's Store, Front Street.
Dec. 8, 1851 78-d4t—wtf

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-east look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.
I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to
I. B. & J. J. KELLY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

THEY HAVE COME—per Schr. Jonas Smith.
10 kegs of that extra Goshen Butter;
20 bags Rio Coffee; 30 boxes extra Cheese;
10 bbls. Coffee Crushed Sugar;
3 dozen half gallon jars Mixed Pickles;
1 " whole " " "
3 " Tomato and 1 dozen Walnut Catsups.
Call soon at GEO. H KELLEY'S.

TOBACCO AS IS TOBACCO. Just received, a lot of that A No. 1 superior Jenny Lind Twist. Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street. D. L. BURBANK.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

CIRCULAR.

B. & R. C. HALLETT,
HALLETTVILLE, Long Creek, N. C.,
Beg to inform their numerous customers and friends in the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, and Sampson, that they continue to have on hand, and are constantly receiving, every kind of Goods suitable to the wants of planters, farmers and others, which they offer for sale at low remunerating prices.
For the increased accommodation of their customers residing in Black River District in New Hanover, Bladen, and adjoining counties, B. & R. C. H. have commenced running regularly, every alternate day, an Express Wagon, for the conveyance of Goods to the above localities. The wagon in its route passes the Stores of S. Costin, Dry Run; J. C. Devane, and J. Harrell, stopping at Dr. J. B. Seavey's, where goods and parcels will be delivered as ordered. At each of the above places, an ORDER BOX is kept for the receipt of such orders as any person may favor them with. All Goods sent by wagon will be delivered FREE, with the exception of heavy articles, such as Salt, Flour, &c., on which carriage, at a low rate, will be charged.
Their present stock of Goods consists in part of
Groceries of all kinds;
Flour, Corn, Bacon, Pork and Cheese;
Alum and Sack Salt;
Hardware, comprising Turpentine & Coopers' Tools;
Irons and Nails of all sizes;
Boots and Shoes of every description;
Dry Goods in variety;
Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps;
Saddlery and Harness;
Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines;
Wines and Liquors of all kinds;
With a large and extensive assortment of minor articles too numerous to notice in the limits of an advertisement, but necessary on the plantation, farm, and in the household.
It is the aim of the advertisers to keep on hand *every* article suitable to the wants of country residents, which they offer for sale at as low prices as equity in business will allow.
B. & R. C. H. would also respectfully call the attention of the public in general to their facilities in WAGON BUILDING and SMITH WORK. Having engaged a first rate Blacksmith and Wheelwright, they are prepared to execute any orders with which they may be entrusted, either for Wagons, Tools of any kind, or other Job-work; and they trust, with unremitting attention to business, to give general satisfaction.
New Hanover co., Dec. 12, 1851 14-tf

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

CAN BE FOUND AT THE CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY—40 qr. boxes best raisins; 20 half do do do; 10 whole do. do. do.; 1 box Citron; 50 fine Beef Tongues (extra size); 10 kegs Goshen Butter, best. Low for cash.
Dec. 1, 1851 GEO. H. KELLEY.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

GLASS WARE! GLASS WARE! Just received from New York, a large assortment of Vials of various sizes, Speir Tincture and Salt Mouth Bottles, Toilette Bottles, fancy Pungents, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass. For sale by C. DuPRE,
o31 Druggist and Chemist.

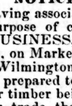
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—A Large lot of Lubins, Pivers and Roussels Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Creams, Pomatums, &c. Also, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh and Cloth Brushes, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Rose Hair Oil, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale at the Drug and Chemist Store of C. DuPRE.
Oct. 31st, 1851 Market Street.

JUST Received, per Schr. Wm. Hart, from Philadelphia.—100 ozs. Sulph Quinine P. & W.; 50 ozs. Sulph Quinine, German; 5 bbls. Epsom Salts. Sulphum, Nitric and Muriatric Acids. Also, a large assortment of choice Chemicals from the laboratory of Pemroy and Weightman. For sale cheap at C. DuPRE'S, Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED. Blake's Patent Fire and Water Proof Paint, or Artificial Slate. Also, patent refined Vegetable Paint Oil, at less than half the price of Linseed Oil.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
n26 Druggist and Chemist.

JELLY! JELLY! JELLY! Just received a fresh supply of Cox's Gelatine Coopers' Refined Isinglass. Also, Preston's Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmeg, &c. &c.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
d12 Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.



THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, at the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. Wells, on Market street, most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that they are now prepared to execute all work in their line of business. Their timber being good, and both of them being masters of their trade, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please their customers. They hope that their punctuality, good workmanship and strict attention to business will ensure a liberal share of patronage.
Repairing done at the shortest notice.
A. J. MURDEN,
W. H. LORING.
Dec. 6, 1851 77-d1-14wtf

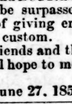
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.
He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.
He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.
☞All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Bouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.



HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

SNUFF, SNUFF. 15 half bbls. J. D. Outcalt's, in small bladders, superior. For sale low by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

FRESH AND CHEAP.—Just received per Schr. Jonas Smith—60 pr. of childs', youth's, and boy's Boots; 60 do. men's sewed and pegged Boots; 200 do. kip Brogans, prime; 25 do. goat Slippers; 60 do. boys' kip Brogans, prime; 24 do. misses black silk tipt Gaiters; 120 do ladies kid welt Buskins, very cheep. For sale very low, by
d8 JON

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1852.

1852.

We like to get used to things, and as we must hereafter adopt the above as the date of all sorts of documents, we have tried by way of experiment, how it would look at the head of an article; as for what the article may turn out to be. *that* is a minor consideration of which we have not yet thought. It may turn out a song or a sermon according to circumstances.

We commence the year in a state of isolation from all the world. and have no mail communication with the rest of mankind. The connexion has again failed north of Richmond, and there is but one boat from the south, for the last two days. We have, however. got the proceedings of Congress for Monday. and they of course amount to nothing. Every thing is stagnant as a mill-pond, and nobody has done anything eccentric, with the exception of a colored *gentleman* in Fayetteville, who suspended himself so long by the neck that he got dead.

Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-two will be quite a year. All of us who may be so unfortunate as to live through it will be a year older, and a President will be elected. For that office there are very many prominent candidates. Friends, its no use, we are not eligible, and must decline; we thank you all the same though. We will be able to make a pretty good guess as to who will be the next President, after the Baltimore Convention shall have been held.

Now is the time to make contracts for the coming year—to hire niggers and to pay debts; the latter a very painful operation with those who have not got the money. We know it from experience.

But we have turned a new leaf—of paper.—and feel that perhaps it ought to suggest to us the turning of a new leaf in the book of life. It does so, in our case. and it may be that we are not singular, for few can pass by these mile-posts on the journey of time without an anxious wish to pry into the mysteries of the future, and a self-accusing retrospect over the errors of the past. For all that, the world will wag about as it used to do, and upon the whole there will not be a toss of a copper of difference between the old year and the new. So let it be. Our destiny is fixed, and we must fulfil it.

Our readers, friends, patrons, and the public in general, have our best wishes for a happy new year; and if these wishes availed ought, they would be happy as their hearts could desire. But we have lived long enough to understand what mere wishes amount to, which is just nothing at all. It is a work-a-day world, where every man is a sort of Ishmaelite, and he who rows not up the stream will be sure to drift down it, wishes to the contrary notwithstanding. After a while we learn to set down our misfortunes. generally speaking, among the list of our faults, or at best of our weaknesses, and the world so looks at them; for few care to ally themselves with the unfortunate, while the majority regard them as positively criminal. A stout heart and a stiff upper lip are among the necessities of success, for mankind worships prosperity, real or apparent.

The Kossuth mania will have culminated and passed away; revolutions in Europe may perhaps have come and gone, all sweeping over the surface of society, without interfering with the scenes of humble happiness, or touching misery which lie concealed beneath it; and this day, in the coming year, may perhaps find the editor addressing nearly the same circle of readers, or may be that all will be changed. We neither know, nor could prevent it if we did.—We are but the clay in the hands of the potter.—Submission is our duty, as resistance to destiny would be a folly.

☞We have not seen the verdict of the Jury of inquest held over the negro found dead upon the Railroad track, on Christmas day, but learn that it is to the effect that he came to his death from causes to the jury unknown, it appearing to their satisfaction that the man must have been dead for some time before the train ran over him. It seems that every effort was made to stop the train in time, but without success; and upon running back immediately. the remains of the body were perfectly cold and stiff, a state of things which could not have been produced in the minute or two which elapsed between the time of the running over and the picking up.

Since the above was put in type, we have received the verdict of the Jury. which is somewhat different from our information. We annex it as follows:

The Jury to inquire into the causes of the death of the negro man Jim. owned by Mr. Jonah C. McFarlane, conclude from the evidence before them, to the best of their knowledge and belief, that in crossing the track he fell, and was either killed or so stunned or injured, as to be unable to get up or move, and that lying there he was run over by the cars. And we also agree in exculpating the engineer and others, on the train, from all blame, as we believe they did all in their power to prevent the train passing over the body.

Deep River Mining and Transportation Company.

We find in some of the papers a report of the Directors of this Company, from which we learn that it owns 300 acres already discovered to be underlaid by bituminous coal of the best quality in beds of from six to nine feet in thickness, and 1100 acres underlaid with anthracite coals of Pennsylvania. The cost of mining the bituminous coal is calculated at 45 cents per ton, its delivery on board barges at 15 cents, transportation to Wilmington or Smithville 23 cents, making the total cost of mining and transportation to a shipping point 83 cents per ton. It can be then transported to New York for $1 75, which, added to 83 cents will make the cost of placing it in the New York market $2 58 per ton, where it usually sells for from $6 to $7 per ton. But it is believed that the best market for such coal will be at Smithville, as a depot for the supply of steam vessels traversing the American coast bound to or from Northern or Southern ports, as well as the West Indies, Mexico and Chagres.

It is believed that Deep River Anthracites can be placed in the N. York and Boston markets at $2 98 per ton, or 82 cents per ton less than the commonest Pennsylvania or Maryland coal, and at $1 37 less than the higher qualities, to which it is fully equal. These advantages the Deep River coal derives from its location immediately on the line of an improved River Navigation; from the cheapness of that improvement, combined with its greater capacity, and from the fact that it is never closed by ice.

We do not know the history of this Mining and Transportation Company. We presume that it is in fact an association of Eastern capitalists. But we should rejoice heartily in its success, as it would develope the resources of the region by testing its capabilities and demonstrating its value. Of course, the possessions of the Company compose only a small portion of the mineral lands of the Deep River country.

Drummers.

We learn that the Amateur Brass Band want one or two drummers. There are plenty of *northern drummers* in town.

☞We have been requested to state that John Walker, Esq, cannot consent to be a candidate for the office of commissioner of the town at the ensuing election.

No part of the constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each house, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

We insert the above, which is the Second Clause of the First Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of North Carolina, because the time draws nigh, when in obedience to its requisitions, the bill providing for the abolition of the landed qualification of Senatorial electors is to be published for the consideration of the people. The bill passed the last General Assembly by the Constitutional vote of three-fifths. The Constitution requires that it shall be published six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, and the bill itself, we believe, provides that such publication shall be made by advertisement in all the papers in the State In order to become a part and parcel of the Constitution, it must receive a two-thirds vote in both Houses of the next General Assembly, and it behooves all its friends to be up and doing between now and the first Thursday in August. If once through the Legislature there can be no fear of its ratification by the people at the polls.

We do sincerely hope that this time, at least, every democrat, whether candidate or voter, will disabuse his mind of all mere prejudices or preconceived opinions upon this matter, and look at it fairly and fully, and not let any false pride of consistency lead him to mistake stubborn blindness for patriotic conservatism. The change is demanded by public opinion—by the example of all or nearly all the other States—by justice and by self-preservation; for the people of the East may rest assured that if this be not speedily granted, the agitation will take a wider scope, and instead of a measure of justice, which will not affect the balance of power between the different sections, a sweeping change may be insisted on, which will forever destroy the political equality of this.

We do not desire *now* to make a partizan appeal, but it does seem to us that in justice and fairness. Gov. Reid, who first set this ball in motion, should be allowed to superintend the consummation of a measure, which, in a great degree, owes its paternity to him. No Eastern man, whig or democrat, can have forgotten the attitude in favor of the abolition of the present basis, which Gov. Manly assumed in the last canvass, nor have failed to approve the position of Gov. Reid upon the same question. The Presidential canvass will, no doubt, warp men's minds from a clear understanding and appreciation of all these things, but not sufficiently, we believe, to endanger Gov. Reid's re-election, whatever the result of the November election may be.

☞The proprietorship and editorial conduct of the Wadesboro' Argus, hitherto in the hands of Samuel W. Fulton, and Fulton & Price, comes to an end on the 1st of January.

The above extract from the last Salisbury Watchman, shows a power of blundering to which unassisted nature could never have aspired, and we must therefore look upon it as the result of long and assiduous cultivation. It is perfectly sublime. "The Wadesboro' Argus, hitherto in the hands of Samuel *W.* Fulton, and Fulton & Price." The *W* is somewhat superflous, and as for Fulton & Price having anything to do with a Whig paper, way up country! Well, this is a great country about christmas times, and we think most editors do well in suspending during the reign of egg-nogg.

But seriously, the last Argus contains the valedictory of the retiring editor and proprietor, Mr. Fulton, who has at least *our* good wishes for his success in any vocation in which he may hereafter engage. He can hardly select one less remunerative or more thankless than the management of a village newspaper; and there are certainly few less congenial to the tastes of a high-minded and honorable man, who can recognise no code of morals for his guidance as an editor which he is not willing to endorse in his private capacity as a man. We have tried it and we know it.

But we have long since made up our minds to follow the dictates of our own sense of right, under the guidance of our own discretion, relying upon the final approval of our party and the public, irrespective of the opposition of mistaken or unfriendly influences, of which time alone can be the test. We are happy to say that we have uniformly been sustained. We have differed in political sentiment from the late editor of the Argus, but we know that in all cases his action has been prompted by conscientious motives, and he has, at least, preserved his political and personal integrity, even if he has failed to realize the pecuniary remuneration which he might have been led to hope for when engaging in the business. How few—how very few—of the papers started in North Carolina yield even a fair subsistence to their proprietors. In the few years during which we have been in Editorial life, we have witnessed the advent and death of as many papers as there are now in existence in the State. Still there are plenty and more than enough, and our heart sickens as we notice in the columns of many of our State cotemporaries earnest appeals for support, and can recognise the struggle for existence, compared with which, the life of a galley-slave is one of luxurious indolence and comfort.

We always give the hand of fellowship to a new member of the fraternity, and wish him success with sincerity, but hardly with hope. It is true, much has been done for the North Carolina press within the last few years. Perhaps it would hardly be vanity in us to say that our own humble efforts have been given freely for its elevation, and that they have not been without *some* effect. But much yet remains to be done. Let us hope that it may be done soon, and that the money bestowed upon such catch-penny things as arrogate to themselves the name of "History," may be diverted into such channels as will give the State a *living history*, instead of a hotch-potch collection of unsifted traditions, thrown together by the hand of dullness and egotism.

The "Amateur Brass Band."

We learn that a number of gentlemen of this town have associated themselves together under the above title, for the purpose of getting up a band, and have already ordered their instruments from New York. The instruments, of which there will be 17, including drums, are to be of the first class, and procured at an expense of about three hundred dollars. The association already numbers 12 members, and will hold its next meeting at Mr. Gulick's Daguerrean Gallery, on Monday evening next. We hope that they may be successful in the attainment of their object, which is certainly a laudable one. A competent instructor is to be engaged.

An Iowa paper says that the village where it is printed has recently been visited by a "Bloomer freshet." On being questioned as to what he meant, the editor says: "The water was knee high in the streets."

☞The election for Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, for the ensuing year, will come off on Monday next. There are any number of tickets in the field, all composed of "good and lawful men," and there is no reason to fear the results, no matter which may succeed. Three of these tickets will be found in the columns of the Journal. The basis upon which they appear is already known, and consequently amounts to no avowal of preference on our part, although it would not affect the result one vote if it did. Upon such local questions we stand perfectly independent; neutral, we will never consent to be, as where any great measures or principles are involved, we must take sides and avow preferences according to our convictions. At present we recollect only one important regulation we want made, and that is a law to keep turkies and chickens out of our yard. The hands in the Journal office are decidedly carniverous, and we fear may be inclined to abate the nuisance, which is intolerable, by swallowing the offending poultry. Guano is good in its place, but we have no desire to bring our back porch into a state of cultivation.

Congress.

The Senate was not in session on Friday, the day after Christmas, there not being a quorum present.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the Librarian in relation to the late fire, which was unaccountable, since no fire or lights were permitted within the walls of the Library. The number of volumes destroyed is stated at 33,000, at least, but we are happy to see that among the 20,000 volumes saved in an adjoining room are included those composing the library of the late President Jefferson A committee was appointed to enquire into the causes of the Conflagration and to report to the House; and $5,000 was appropriated to meet the expenses incurred in extinguishing the late fire, removing rubbish, etc., and the laying a tin roof for the security of that part of the building which is already exposed. The House then adjourned until Tuesday (to-morrow)

The North Carolina Argus.

We learn that this paper has passed into the hands of Messrs. Shelton & Paul, as proprietors, and that Mr. Cameron, its first editor and propietor, will resume its editorial management. Mr. Cameron is well and favorably known to the public and the corps editorial, and will, no doubt be acceptable to the large circle of readers which he originally formed, and the many others which, we hope, he will draw around him.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

Congressional Proceedings.

Debate in the House upon the Kossuth Resolution—Arrival and Reception of Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House of Representatives, after various objections and points of order had been raised by certain members, went into committee of the whole upon the resolution appointing a committee of five to introduce Kossuth to the House. The resolution was debated very earnestly and at length, by members. Messrs. Brooks, Carter, Giddings, Richarhson, Ingersoll, Gentry and Rantoul, earnestly advocated its adoption; and Messers. Venable, Bayly, Marshall of Kentucky, Stephens, of Ga., and Ewing, strenuously opposed its passage. Pending the question, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Arrival of Kossuth.

WASHINGTON Dec. 30.

Kossuth arrived in the train from Baltimore this morning at 11 o'clock. He was received at the cars by the Senate Commitee and by them escorted to Brown's Hotel, where a lage and enthusiastic assemblage of citizens had convened to welcome him. The national flags of the United States, Hungary, Italy, Turky and Switzerland, bedecked the portico and upper portion of the hotel. Kossuth immediately after entering the hotel, appeared upon the balcony amid loud cheering, bowed to the multitude, and then withdrew to his apartments, where at half-past 11 o'clock, he had a private interview with the Secretary of State.

At 12 o'clock, he received a committee appointed to welcome him in the name of the Jackson Association, and delivered in response to the address made in behalf of the association, a beautiful speech of 15 minutes duration. In the afternoon, he received the visits of numerous members of both Houses, and other distinguished individuals. A portion of the members are making arrangments to give him a Congressional dinner.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 25th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 13th.

FRANCE.—The voting in the French Army* for President was, at the latest dates, progressing—and was very nearly all for Louis Napoleon. The Departments heard from stood—For Louis Napoleon, Sixty-five Thousand—Against him, Thirty-five Hundred! nearly *twenty* to one.

Four more Departments were placed in a state of siege.

Every day increased the power and authority of Louis Napoleon, and weakened the opposition. The divisions or disturbances were very few, and of a very limited extent. The prompt measures of the President had subdued every thing like open resistance.

The total number of arrests up to the latest dates were Eighteen Hundred. M. Thiers, who had been liberated, was re-arrested, and summarily sent to the Prussian frontier.

Several legions of the National Guard have been disarmed upon suspicion of disaffection.

Members of the Mountain had left the country.

Seventy-three Newspapers have been suppressed for speaking with too much freedom.

It was announced that Louis Napoleon would receive the countenance of all the Monarchical Cabinets.

ENGLAND.—The intelligence from England possesses little or no interest, and the same remark applies to the nature of the advices from the other States.

* The way the army votes is by forming each regiment into a hollow square at the beat of the drum. A proposition conferring full powers on Louis Napoleon is then read, and after another roll of the drum, the soldiers register their assent for the President! This is the way the soldiers vote.

Important from the Rio Grande—Capture of Ceralvo by the Insurgents—Triumph of Caravajal—Complete Route of the Mexicans—Heavy Mexican Loss—Probable Capture of Matamoras, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24. 1851.—We have lateriads vices from Rio Grande. Brownsville papers, of the 3d inst., state that Gen. Caravajal attacked the Mexican General Jaurequi. who had fortified himself strongly at Ceralvo. and, after hard fighting for two days, succeeded in taking nearly the whole town and driving the Mexicans into their fortified house. where they are completely penned up. The Mexicans lost all their provisions and ammunition. Caravajal had 10 killed including Lieut. Graham and Captain *Chinl*, (so written by the telegraph.) also Captain Wheat was severely wounded. The Mexican loss was very severe. and included all the Seminole Indians and their leader.

At the latest dates from Caravajal, he was about to attack the Mexicans in their position, and, if successful, will probably enter Monterey without opposition.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—We had a large fire last night, originating in Cary and Hart's building, corner of 6th and Chester streets. The entire establishment was consumed, together with Brown's Hotel and Johnson's law book store. The fire extended to the west side of Chesnut, burning the Shakspeare building and other property. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

Aaron Burr is buried in the cemetery at Princeton, N. J., and while costly monuments mark the resting place of his father and other relatives, his grave is unmarked by any token of memory or respect. It is only known by being pointed out by the guide who may be showing a stranger the tombs of other men whose names are not connected with our early history.

SWEATING A PATIENT.—A candidate for medical honors having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity to answer the questions, was asked by one of the professors, "How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism!" he replied, "I would send him here to be examined."

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, P. M.

The Senate met to-day at the usual hour; barely a quorum in attendance. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was received and read. It contained the estimates for the current year, and announces an estimated deficiency in the public revenue of $219,000, which it will become the duty of Congress to provide for.

The President signed the Kossuth resolution, and the Committee on reception made a report. The Committee proposes to receive M. Kossuth precisely in the manner the Marquis La Fayette was received—that is, the Chairman of the Committee will introduce him in these words: "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States;" thereupon the Senators will rise in their seats, when the President will invite him to be seated. The report was received and adopted.

The joint resolution relative to the printing of the census returns was then taken up, debated, and made the special order for Tuesday week.

A communication from the Librarian, enclosing the proceedings of the House of Representatives, respecting the late fire in the public library, was received. Mr. Cass moved to amend the House resolution so as to make an appropriation for the purchase of new books; and, also, to inquire whether any additional measures are necessary to render the Capitol fire-proof. The whole matter was appropriately referred, and then the Senate adjourned over to Friday.

The House did not sit to-day.

The Chatham Coal.

During a late visit of the junior Editor to Pittsborough, while making a brief sojourn under the hospitable roof of Mr. Henry A. London, he had the pleasure of seeing specimens of the Chatham Coal, and of enjoying the fires made of it. Mr. London, with the true spirit of enterprise, which rejoices to aid in developing the resources of the State, has provided himself with a suitable grate, and warms his parlor altogether with this Coal. The Coal burns freely, emitting a fierce blaze and intense heat. It is of the bituminous species, and so excellent in quality that, when burning, the bitumen seems almost to flow out of it like the turpentine from light-wood.—We do not pretend to much knowledge of Coal, but there can be no mistake as to the valuable properties of that which we saw, both as regards its ignitable and its heat-giving qualities. We have the confidence that the discovery of this Coal will be a great source of wealth to that section, which we trust will infuse a life-giving influence throughout the whole State.

We are pleased to add, that a part of the Coal we saw burning, was from the Taylor fields—the purchase of a company in which some of our most estimable citizens are interested, viz: Hugh Waddell, esq., Hon. F. Nash, and Mr. James S. Leathers.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

From the Washington Union.

Our Commercial Relations.

England's interference with our commerce has become of late frequent and flagrant. The case of the brig Jones, on the coast of Africa, which resulted in total loss of vessel and cargo, and the whole voyage to the owners, must still be fresh in the minds of all. Subsequently the case of the Prometheus has been brought to our notice. These audacious instances of the violation of the rights we contend for on the ocean are sufficient to excite the indignation of our country, if we desire to protect our enterprising citizens in lawful adventures.

Let me say that our government is greatly to blame for this breach of the law of nations. John Bull is a swaggering fellow, presumptuous and overbearing, and will bully and domineer whenever he finds he is the stronger party. There is a plain and simple remedy for these acts of outrage upon our peaceful citizens—a system not likely to give trouble, or the vexation which a long diplomatic correspondence entails. It is this: We have a navy composed of as good materials as any in the world—officers sighing for honorable service, and ships of all classes. Cannot the force afloat, and ought it not to be, augmented, and raised to a scale commensurate with the mere requirements of commercial interests, if for no more important considerations?

In every port, particularly along the shores of South America, where doubt and uncertainty exist, as is the case in Nicaragua, we should have a vessel-of-war jealously watching the movements of British cruisers. Wherever there is one of her Majesty's ships, there should we have an American man-of-war, in charge of intelligent officers; and, mark my word for it, John Bull would not dare to molest, or exercise any authority over our commerce. The effect of the presence of our ships is magical, and we are about the last people any English cruiser would insult under such circumstances. On the contrary, this simple and proper remedy would secure courtesy and immunity from any interference. Will any one suppose that the brig Jones would have been subjected to confiscation in the presence of an American cruiser? Would the Prometheus have been fired into if a ship of our navy had been present?

Whenever you hear of insult practised upon our commerce, be sure our men-of-war are thousands of miles distant. What is the state of our force afloat, and the number of ships at sea, whose duty it is to protect commerce that yields the stupendous sum of $50,000,000. With surprise glance at the late report of the Navy Department. Take, for instance, our home squadron, whose sphere of duty is from Labrador to the Amazon. It consists of one steamer, flag-ship, and two ships-of-war, with a steam vessel of small dimensions, not deserving the name of cruiser. Is it to be supposed that great and important interests can be protected with this apology for a fleet, and at a time when Cuba was threatened, and since, we are informed, England and France have avowed their intention to search all suspicious vessels hovering about the coast of that island?

Our much-abused and neglected commerce demands that we should foster and protect it, and our officers sigh for the opportunity to conduct our ships honorably abroad, in defence of "*free trade and sailors' rights.*"

It is to be fervently hoped that Congress, in its wisdom, will increase our force afloat, and defend and protect our adventurous countrymen from the taunts and insults of the domineering, haughty lion of saucy England. BON HOMME RICHARD.

From Havana.

By the *Empire City*, the New-Orleans *Crescent* received several letters from its Havana correspondent, to the 19th instant, of which it gives the following as the substance:

He charges Commodore Parker and his officers with a great want of energy in prosecuting their inquiries in regard to the execution of Col. Crittenden and his command, and the alleged brutal abuse of their remains.—He asserts positively that there were many eye-witnesses to the execution and subsequent scenes, whose evidence could have been obtained under proper management, but who would not risk their lives by going voluntarily on board the Commodore's ship to make their statements.

Our correspondent states that the U. S. sloop of war is in port, but that there is little intercourse between the officers and any on shore.

Mr. Owen ceased to act in an official capacaty on the 15th, leaving, according to the statement of our correspondent, an unfavorable impression with both Americans and English. He represents himself to be a much injured man, and expresses his confidence in being able to show the people of the United States that he had acted under instructions, and that his Government was responsible for all his immediate acts.

Our correspondent charges Mr. Owen, however, with even retarding the efforts of Mr. Thrasher to obtain his rights, by withholding documents which had been prepared by the latter to be presented by Gen Concha. He also charges Mr. Owen with retaining in his hands, documents necessary to the release of Mrs. Patterson's son of Mobile, threatening to render them ineffective, unless Mrs P would deny, in writing, that the Bishop had told her that his (Mr. Owen's) supineness, had cost the lives of thirty prisoners on the fatal 16th of August. This denial, our correspondent alleges, Mr. Owen wanted for his defence.

The old gentleman that invented leather bed posts, is now getting up a gum elastic cooking stove. His India rubber gimblets did not answer as well as anticipated. His guano rolling pins failed also of giving that satisfaction which he looked forward to.

The members of the Constitutional Union party of Alabama will. it is stated, hold a convention at Montgomery, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of organizing, and determining what action they will take in nominating candidates for the ensuing Presidential election.

John T. Flournoy memorializes the Legislature of Georgia to pass a bill legalizing polygamy.

Louis Napoleon.

The New York Mirror publishes the following extract from a private letter dated Paris, Nov., 1851:

We are on the eve of great events. The positive and negative poles of the government are highly charged, and rapidly approaching a contact. An explosion must follow. Either Louis Napoleon or his enemies will make a bold strike, and everything depends upon the first blow. * * * * It is rumored in the financial circles here that Prince Louis, who is a Jeremy Didler on a magnificent scale, has "stuck" one of your New York millionaires, who has been living in Paris, to the tune of $200,000! and that a well known "Chevalier" is in for it to the extent of his means, if not more.

The Prince invites these long-pursed gentlemen to the Palace, introduces them to fashionable society, then troubles them for a loan of a hundred thousand or so, making them pay rather "dear for the whistle." It is not strange that the monied aristocracy of France, as well as the foreigners, who have lent him money, are particularly anxious to secure the re-election of Louis Napoleon. It is the only hope of "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

I came here, as you know, with a contemptible opinion of the President of the French Republic; but after six months of careful observation of the political movements in the capital, my mind is entirely changed. The President is more than a match for all his enemies; and he will give them something Napoleonistic by and by. Mark my word.

The Means of Russia.

Gov. Kossuth, in the course of his speech to the New York military, said:

"The whole power of Russia, or what it can raise, consists of 750,000 men. This is the entire power of Russia. And you must consider that it has an immense territory; and a territory the population of which is oppressed. The tranquility and the order of the grave, and not the order of contentment, can only be kept in Russia itself by the armed power of the Czar. Now it is not much when I say that at least 200,000, or 300,000 men are indispensable to keep up tranquility in the interior of Russia itself; 100,000 men, at least, it wants to guard its frontiers, which extend from Siberia down to Turkey; 100,000 men it wants, at least, to keep down the ripe spirit of oppressed Poland. [Cheers.] Now take all these together, and you will see that Russia scarcely can, at the utmost, employ 300,000 men for a foreign war. And really, in any case, did she ever employ more? History tells us that in the greatest struggles for life, for existence, it was not able to dispose of more than 300,000 men, at most, for a foreign war.

"Now, the million of citizen soldiers of Hungary would not want to be so brave as they are to be a match to those 300,000 men. [Great applause.]—And therefore the first effect of restored independence and freedom of Hungary would be, that, should the Czar of Russia—that arrogant mortal, but dust in the hands of God—once more have the pretension to put his foot upon the neck of other men—as he dared to boast he had the destiny to do—his power would break upon the first barrier—upon Hungary. Not only would it break, but Hungary would, assaulted and attacked by Russia, carry home the danger to itself. And it would find mighty allies in the Russian empire. You know, gentlemen, that even after the short war in Hungary, Russia was obliged to raise a loan in England. We would find in our ally in Russia the oppression of the nation. And, of course, steps would be followed and accompanied by a liberation; and we would find to be our ally the Polish Nationality, which is not restricted in Poland—it is spread through the proyinces of Lithunia, Galacia, &c.

"This all proves that the might of Russia is not so immense as to be intimidating in a just cause.—Hungary once free, Ruisia would never more dare to threaten European liberty. But if Russia is really so weak as this. why do I ask your support and your aid against Russian intervention? The motive of my humble request is that Russia is very near to Hungary. Only at thirty hours one of its great armies stands prepared to move at whatever time, to crush down liberty. So, being so near, these 300,000 men of Russia, which it can employ for a foreign war, would crush down Hungary before we had time to organize and develop our forces."

Kossuth.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, whilst demonstrating very conclusively the impracticability of Kossuth's schemes in this country, speaks highly of him as a man. It says:

"Freely as we have discussed the causes and the principles of the Hungarian struggle, and earnest as are, and ever shall be, our endeavors to save the neutrality policy of this country unimpaired, we still cherish sincere respect for the man Louis Kossuth.—He is one of the great, gallant spirits of the age—of unquenchable enthusiasm—of unconquerable courage—of undying patriotism—gifted with the most splendid endowment; and master of an almost magic power over the hidden energies of the human soul. If he has his faults, he belongs to that rare order of men whose faults spring from the noblest parts of their nature. It is the very loftiness of his imagination, and the very spirituality of his temperament, that betray him into practical error. Question his means as we may, we know that his ends are high and his motives pure. He is a man of faith and of hope—but, alas, a faith and hope that but too rashly spurn the actual realities of life—that like the faith and the hope of the Alpine hero of the Excelsior, urges him into sublime untried paths, the end whereof is glorious ruin. Surely, the generous, fervent nature of M. Kossuth, too quick to believe what his burning earnestness yearns for, ought to be dealt with, in this strange land, with perfect fairness, and if possible, be secured from imposition."

The Claret County of Medoc.

About a couple of leagues north of Bordeaux, commences the claret county *par excellence*—the district of Medoc. Its reputation is of comparatively recent growth. The early wines of Guienne, which were freely imported into England, were the strong bodied and rough tasted products of the loamy banks of the Garonne. Until within a comparatively late period the land upon which the grapes of Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, and Chateau Latour, now ripen, were deserts as arid and barren as the neighboring Landes. A work published at Bordeaux in 1593, and which is now unfortunately lost, professed to give "an historical description of the savage and solitary country of Medoc." Time rolled on, however; the demands of an increasing commerce planted with the precious shrub the wood and furze-grown tract, which separates the black loam of the Garonne, from the hot sand of the Landes; and the marvellous properties of that gravelly region, were soon tasted in the flavor of the wines which it produced. Vineyards multiplied rapidly; villages and hamlets rose thick over the green expanse; the rapidly enriched proprietors of the most favored tracts of land, studded the country with their white, trim, chateau; and an active traffic in the soil soon parceled out the greater portion of it, into thousands of small interlacing and dove-tailed estates. Numerous branches of subsidiary industry followed the march of the vineyards. Coopers poured into Medoc, establishing manufactories in every hamlet—while the cutting, shaping, and setting of the staves devoted to supporting the clusters of the precious fruit, furnished a distinct branch of industry, and Medoc gradually became what it is—one of the most famous, industrious, and populous districts in France.

GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE GILA.—The Santa Fe correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of the 29th October, states that there is great excitement all through the lower part of the country about some rich gold discoveries on the Gila. He says:

"There are now out, near the celebrated Copper Mines, which is on the head waters of the Gila, and about one hundred and fifty miles from Socorro, though not at some points more than seventy miles from the Rio del Norte, a number of mining parties, from Socorro and its neighborhood, who are actively engaged in digging the earth and washing the ore. The reports from there show that the business is very promising. One party of three men have succeeded in working an ounce of gold a day, or over five dollars to each hand.

"The excitement is spreading, and parties are now making up to start out from the Rio Abajo country, one hundred miles below this. It is highly probable, from all I can learn now, that the gold deposits on the Gila, not far from our settlements, are quite rich and extensive.

"The Indians in this Territory, with the exception of the Navojoes, are professedly friendly, and do not seem at this time to be doing any mischief to the whites."

If a man would keep both integrity and independence free from temptation, let him keep out of debt. Dr. Franklin says, "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright."

The following, which was published many years ago, will be read with increased interest at this time, owing to the recent events in France:

The Prophecy of Napoleon.

The following is a suppressed passge from both French and English editions of Count Las Cases' Journal—

"Before the sun shall have revolved many periods round its orbit," said the emperor to me one day, as we stood viewing the sea from a rock which overhung the road, "the whole European system will be changed. Revolution will succeed revolution, and every nation becomes acquainted with its individual rights. Depend upon it, the people of England will not long submit to be governed by these bands of petty sovereigns—these aristocratic cabinets. I was wrong in re-establishing the order of nobles in France; but I did it to give splendor to the throne, and refinement to the manners of the people, which were fast sinking into barbarianism since the revolution. The remains of the feudal system, will vanish before the sun of knowledge. The people have only to know that all power emanates from themselves, in order to assert their rights to a share in their respective governments. This will be the case even with the boors of Russia—yes, Las Casas, you may live to see the time, but I shall be cold in the grave when that colossal, but ill-cemented, empire will be split into so many sovereignties—perhaps republics—as there are hordes or tribes which compose it."

[After a few more reflections on the future prospects of Europe, his majesty thus continued:]

"Never was a web more artfully woven over a nation, than that horrible debt which envelopes the people of England. It has been the means of enriching the aristocracy beyond all former example in any country: whilst it has, at the same time, ensured as many fast and powerful friends to the government, as there are individuals who receive interest for that money so extravagantly squandered, to crush liberty in other countries. But even that must have an end—some accidental spark will ignite the combustible mass, and blow the whole system to atoms. If this mighty debt were due to *foreigners*, these cunning islanders would not bear the *burden* an hour; but would, on some pretext or other, break with their creditors, and laugh at their credulity—but they owe the money to individuals among themselves, and are therefore likely to enjoy the pleasure of paying the interest for generations to come. France, too, has got a debt—these Bourbons think to maintain themselves on my throne, by borrowing largely of the present generation, in order to lay heavy taxes on the next and all future ones. But I know the French people too well to suppose that such a system can be long tolerated. I know that they have too much natural affection for their offspring, to entail upon them a national debt, like that of England, however artfully. No, no—my subjects are too sharp-sighted to allow the property accumulated for their children to be mortgaged to pay the Russians and English for invading them, and for the restoration of the *vielle cour de imbecile*, who now insult them. They will, after a time, make comparisons between them and me—they will recollect that the expenses of my government were defrayed by imposts during the year—that my wars cost France nothing—that I left her not one Napoleon in debt—but that I enriched every corner of her territory. Some comparisons will not be favorable to the Bourbons—the French will cast them and their debts from their shoulders, as my Arabian horse would a stranger who would dare to mount him. Then, if my son be in existence, he will be seated on the throne, amidst the acclamations of the people—if he be not, *France will go back to a republic*, for no other hand will dare to seize a sceptre which it cannot wield. The Orleans branch, though amiable, are too weak—have too much of the imbecility of the other Bourbons, and will share the same fate, if they do not choose to live as simple citizens, under whatever change takes place!"

[Here the emperor paused a few moments, then waving his hand, he exclaimed, in an animated tone, his dark eye beaming with the enthusiasm of inspiration]:—

"France once more a republic, other countries will follow her example—Germans, Prussians, Poles, Italians, Danes, Swedes and Russians, will all join the crusade of liberty. They will arm against their sovereigns, who will be glad to make concession of some of their rights, in order to preserve a minor authority over them as subjects. They will grant them *representative chambers*. and style themselves constitutional kings, possessing *a limited* power.—Thus the feudal system *will receive its death* blow—like the thick mist on that ocean, *it will dissipate* at the first appearance of the sun of liberty. But things will not end there. The wheel of revolution will not stand *still at this point*—the impetus *will be* increased in a ten-*fold ratio*, and the motion will be accelerated in proportion. *When the people* recover a part of their rights as men, they become elated with the victory they have achieved; and having tasted the sweets of freedom, they become clamorous for a larger portion. Thus will the *states* and principalities of Europe be in a continual *state* of turmoil and ferment—perhaps for some years—like the earth, heaving in all directions, previous to the occurrence of an earthquake; at length the combustible matter will have vent—a tremendous explosion will take place. The lava of England's bankruptcy will overspread the European world, overwhelming kings and aristocracies, but cementing the democratic interests as it flows. Trust me, Las Casas, that as from the vines planted in the soil which encrusts the sides of Etna and Vesuvius, the most delicious wine is obtained, so shall this lava, of which I speak, prove to be the only soil in which the tree of liberty shall take firm and permanent root. May it flourish for ages! You, perhaps, consider these sentiments strange—unusual; they are mine, however.—I was a republican, but fate and the opposition of Europe made me an emperor. I am now a spectator of the future."

AMEN.—The Cincinnati Enquirer in an article on the subject of English and French intervention, says:

It is high time an *Executive* was in power, imbued with the pure *Republican* sentiment, who, neither timid nor time-serving, but appreciating the great mission of the United States among the nations of the earth, courageous, deliberate and determined, would no longer palter and vascilliate in his national policy, but with the nerve and the wisdom of *Andrew Jackson* make it known to all foreign powers that this one point was settled and fixed in American policy; that it cannot be infringed without involving the consequences of war, and that he is ready in a moment to stake the power of his Government and its people in arms upon the issue.

INDIAN SUMMER.—The Journal de Toulouse publishes a note from M. Petit, the director of the observatory in that city, which apprizes us that the "planetary bodies which, in May last, occasioned such a remarkable depression of atmospheric temperature, by their passage between the earth and the sun, are now advancing toward us. In this instance, however, they will pass a trifle outside this terrestrial orbit, and probably reflect upon our globe a portion of solar heat which would otherwise be dissipated in space, without lending us any warmth.—It is to the passage of these asteroids in the neighborhood of the earth that we are to ascribe the elevation of temperature which occurs about the middle of November, and is known as Indian summer.—The presence of the asteroids likewise manifests itself frequently from the 12th to the 16th of the same month, by the extraordinary display of 'shooting stars.'"

The Sugar Crop of Florida.

We are permitted to extract the following from a private letter from an intelligent planter of Leon county:

"The cane is turning out 1.500 lbs. to the acre so far. Should the weather from this time out, prove favorable, and no mishaps, we will save 130 hhds. of 13 to 1500 lbs each, according to present appearances. The weather is very dry, and we have had three light frosts. We have made 28 hhds. since Saturday a week ago. When the mill runs we have made 7 hhds per day, half the week hauling of the cane, &c."

We have often urged the importance and superiority of the cane over the cotton crop in East Florida, but planters desirous of embarking in the business of sugar culture are desirous of seeing practical results, and every planter who will furnish to the public the result of his own experience confers a public benefit. We have millions of acres of sugar lands, while our cane crops are to be counted by a few hundreds of acres.—*St. Augustine Ancient City.*

DIVIDENDS—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a divid

The following remarks of the Fredericksburg News (Whig) contain a cutting rebuke upon the Whig party of Virginia which, alternately adopting the disguises of "Union" and "no party," has been signally defeated under both:

PARTIES.—Gov. Call of Florida proposes to break up the present parties of the country, and form new ones upon Union principle. Mr Toombs of Georgia has been elected to the U. S. Senate upon similar propositions. We cannot say that we understand the intentions of these gentlemen. What is meant by a Union party? Is it their design to build up a party which is Union under all circumstances. Or is it intended to form a Union party upon the present issues? If the former we presume there will be few persons in this Southern country who will be weak enough to unite themselves to such a party. If the latter, there will be still fewer who would not willingly become members of a party thus organized.

There are not ten prominent men in the United States who are not for the Union under existing circumstances. Mr. Rhett of South Carolina is the only member of Congress who has openly avowed disunion at the present time. He declares that as an abstract question he wishes at once to dissolve the confederacy. But who are Mr. Rhett's followers? What number has he now in even South Carolina who will sustain him in a scheme so mad?

We have yet to learn the material difference of principle between Southern Whigs and Democrats. They are all for the Union. To be raising a new party upon issues which are not made by a Corporal's guard of intelligent freemen, is the double distilled essence of humbuggery. These men who are all the time bellowing for Union are the greatest enemies the Union has. They act as if there was a formidable party in the country who were opposed to it—that it was in imminent peril, and that unless something was done to save it, it would tumble at once over their heads.—And what do facts prove? In South Carolina, where there is not a press which does not advocate disunion—where almost every leading man in the State has been speaking and agitating in every form and way he could—where the overwhelming influence of Mr. Calhoun was felt beyond the influence of any other name in any other State of the Union, notwithstanding these influences South Carolina in her late popular vote has declared for the Union, and will hereafter, if the late compromise is adhered to, be as firmly fixed in her attachments as in Virginia herself.

Messrs. Toombs and Call are moonstruck, or they have some other motive than the one which appears upon the surface. They are smelling after the flesh-pots—which they can only taste by some popular move like this. When they can satisfy the public, that the Union is in danger—that a respectable party can be found in any one State, who are for its dissolution, then we may join them. But such not being the case now, we must beg to be excused from lending our countenance at this time to a proposition so absurd.

France.

Many of our cotemporaties are speculating most sagely on the last French revolution, on the faith of telegraphic despatches, and before the ice-bound mails have brought full advices As we have an old fashioned idea, as to the propriety of investigating and comprehending a subject, before passing judgement on its merits, we will not imitate the telegraphic rapidity of our cotemporaries. That France is again in a state of effervescence, and "King Log" suddenly converted into "King Stork," the despatches sufficiently show—but of no definite and precise information, on which a reliable opinion can be predicated. We shall prefer waiting for the mails. The "Nephew of his Uncle" is evidently attempting to put on the seven league boots of his great relative, whether he can walk, or even stand in them, is a matter of much doubt. If, indeed, he has the army and the mob with him, in his new movement, he is safe enough—for those are the motive powers of France. How long that attachment may continue, or how thorough it may be, as we before remarked, first the French papers, and then time, alone can show.—*Southern Press.*

A Bear Captured by Chloroform.

A paper published at Montauban, Spain, gives an account of the capture of a huge bear, by chloroform, which is somewhat amusing. His bearship had for a long time been the terror of the district, entirely defying all attempts at capture. Even the most daring hunters dared not approach him sufficiently near to give him a death wound, and so the bear was left to his glory, making predatory excursions continually among the sheep and cattle of the surrounding farms At length a Dr. Pegot hit upon a plan for securing the monster by the use of chloroform. Early one morning he proceeded to the cave where the bear slept, accompanied by a party of peasants, and having made sure by the snow just fallen that the animal was within, the peasants ran and fastened up the entrance with iron bars, which prevented the bear from coming out. Over the bars they stretched blankets to prevent the ingress of air, and now, the operation of putting monsieur le bear under the influence of chloroform commenced. The doctor took a large syringe, and having filled it with the somnolent liquid, discharged it through an aperture in the blanket into the interior of the cave.—This being several times repeated, the bear soon fell into a deep sleep, when the doctor marched in and secured his prize triumphant They bore the poor bear away tied limb and limb, keeping a cloth saturated with chloroform constantly at his nose, and took him to the village, where a cage having been prepared, the bear was permitted to awake. Great excitement followed all around as the capture of the wild beast became known, and crowds came to behold him, secured in his cage.—In the evening the village was illuminated in rejoicing, while the praises of science and Dr. Pegot fell from every lip. This is the first instance of the capture of a wild animal by chloroform.

GOOD LESSON.—Peter of Leghorn, a learned man of the 16th century, had a wit in common with many learned men, before and since his time, yet he was very poor. He was, nevertheless, always in good humor and merry. Once, in Tuscany, he wished to be ferried over a river. Unfortunately he had no money, and he said to the ferryman—

"My good friend, I have no money to give you for your trouble, but you shall have instead, a wholesome counsel."

After some grumbling, the ferryman consented to take him over, and when they were on the other bank, demanded the promised payment.

"Friend," said Peter, laying his hand gently on the man's shoulder, "if you do with others as you have done with me, you will gain but little by your ferry-boat; so be prudent." And he went calmly on his way.

THE STRIPED PIG UNDER A NEW NAME.—A letter from a traveller through Vermont, states that while he was sitting in a village tavern, another traveller came in, and stepping up to the place where the bar once was, intimated that he should like to have a glass of brandy.

"Don't keep it," was the gruff reply.

The traveler was off in quick time. Presently an old farmer came in, and blustered up to the landlord, when the following dialogue ensued:—

Farmer—"Good mornin,' Cap'n B."

Landlord—"Good mornin', Squire."

Farmer—"How is your family this mornin?"

Landlord—"Pretty smart, thank'ee."

Farmer—"Is the *baby* well?"

Landlord—"O yes, *very*. Would you like to see it?"

Farmer—"Well I don't care if I do."

Landlord—"Walk into the *kitchen*, Squire. Mrs. B. will be glad to see you."

So out they go, says the traveller, and return after a *very short* visit to "*the baby*," who seems to have *kissed* them rather roughly judging by the manner in which they licked their chops.—*Lowell Courier.*

THE ARTS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

Our countryman, Powers, having been unable to take out a right for the exclusive reproduction of his Greek Slave in France, the merchants in plaster of Paris are reaping a fine harvest from his labors. I notice reproductions of several different sizes in the shop windows. All but one of them are admirably done.—One of the merchants tells me they have gone off rapidly, though the price is high.

NATURAL BRIDGES.—It has been generally supposed that the natural bridge in Virginia was the only geological wonder of the kind in the country. This is a mistake. In Carter county, Kentucky, there is a natural bridge across the Rockbridge branch of the Cany fork of Little Sandy. It is one hundred and ninety five feet span, twelve feet wide, twenty feet thick in the middle of the arch, and one hundred and seven feet above the water. In the county of Walker, in Alabama, there is another similar natural curosity, which was discovered in a recent geological exploration.—The span is one hundred and twenty feet, and the height nearly seventy. This bridge is formed of sandstone, and is very symmetrical. Large beech and hemlock trees grow on the bridge, and the surrounding scenery is represented as sublime.

A "Spunky" One.

A correspondent of the Charleston News, travelling on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, gives the following in one of his letters:

"We turned aside from our path for a space, to visit an object of some curiosity, which is one of "the lions" of "the Eastern Shore." This is an ancient vault, belonging to a member of the "Custis" family, a branch of the same stock with which Washington intermarried. It lies upon a fine old farmstead, looking out upon the Bay, and occupies the centre of a large field, the only prominent object; sheltered by some old trees. The vault is of white marble, elaborately carved in London, in a state of partial dilapidation. The curious feature about it consists in its inscription, which runs thus:

"Under this marble tomb lies the body of the
HON. JOHN CUSTIS. ESQ.,
of the city of Williamsburg, and parish of Burton; formerly of Hunger's parish, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and county of Northampton; aged 71 years, *and yet lived but seven years, which was the space of time he kept* a BACHELOR'S HOME, at Arlington, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia."

This inscription, we are told by another, on the opposite side, "was put on the tomb by his own positive order." The gist of it, as our lady readers will be pleased to perceive, consists in the lines we have italicised; the force of which will be better felt and understood from the additional fact, which does not appear, that the bachelor, who *lived* only in his bachelor condition, was *actually married three times.* His experience, if we are to believe his epitaph, was greatly adverse to the idea of any happiness in the marriage state; yet how strange that he should have ventured three times upon it! The natural conclusion is, that the Hon. John Custis was a singularly just and conscientious man, who, unwilling to do the sex any wrong by a premature judgment, gave them a full and fair trial, at the expense of his own happiness, and pronounced judgment only after repeated experiments. Tradition has preserved some anecdotes of the sort of experience which he enjoyed in the marriage state, one of which I will relate.

It appears that he was driving out in his ancient coach with one of his wives, (and to do him justice, we must assure the reader that he had but one at a time,) and in the neighborhood of the very spot upon which we ourselves are standing, Cape Charles, a matrimonial discussion ensued between the pair, which warmed as they proceeded. The lord grew angry, the lady vociferous. "It was a diamond," said one—and "I insist," quoth the other, "that it was a club." "You will drive me mad!" cried John Custis. "I shall call that admirable driving!" retorted the wife. "By ——!" he exclaimed, "if you say another word I will drive down into the sea!" They were even then upon the beach. "Another word!" screamed the lady. "Drive where you please," she added—"into the sea, I can go as deep as you dare go, any day!" He became furious, took her at her word, and drove the horses and charriot into the ocean. They began to swim. He held in, looked into her face and she laughed in his. "Why do you stop?" she demanded exultingly, not a whit alarmed. "You are a devil!" he exclaimed, flinging the horses about, and making for the shore, with all expedition. "Pooh! pooh!" laughed his tormenter. "Learn from this that there is no place where you dare go, where I dare not accompany you." "Even to h—l!" he groaned. "The only exception," she answered, with a chuckle—"there my dear, I leave you." She had conquered. He never drove in at Cape Charles again, but groaned with the recollection of the seven years bachelor-life at Arlington."

How Old Ben Hardin got his Wife.

Romance is sometimes embodied in a fact six inches long. An instance of this may be found in the rich and funny stratagem by which old Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, got his wife, of which we have the following account:

In the days of his young manhood, he was a workman on the farm of a wealthy land-holder in that State, and there sprang up between the young laborer and the old man's daughter, what is often called, a "secret attachment."

By the by, though, attachments are generally secret. Well—Ben and his Dulcina made out matters in proper time, without the knowledge or consent of his intended father-in-law. Indeed, the old man had never suspected that the aspirations of the youth were tending towards an alliance with his family, and if it had ever occurred to him, he would have spurned the thought. Ben was aware of his aristocratic notions, and of the existence of almost insurmountable objections to the match. So, one day, consulting the ingenuity of his nature, he devised ways and means to bring it about.

Going to the old man, he told him that unfortunately he had conceived a liking for the daughter of a wealthy farmer in the neighborhood—that it was impossible to gain the consent of the girl's father—that he loved her—and she loved him; and asked the old man what course he would advise him to pursue.

"Won't she run away with you?" asked the old man.

"She might," answered Ben, "if I could make the arrangements. Do you think it would be honorable for me to take the advantage of such a thing?"

"Certainly," replied the originator of the plot; "there would be nothing wrong."

Ben so enlisted the old man in his favor, that he made him a tender of his horse and buggy. The place of meeting was arranged, and, reader, you know the rest. Ben ran off with the old man's daughter, a fact which the old man snuffed in with the next morning's breeze, and one which chagrined him not a little. Winding up as all novels do—Ben and his wife were forgiven.

A Loafer's Soliloquy.

Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What a world this is. This world, as Shakspeare very beautifully remarks, "is all a cattle show, for man's delusion given—and—and woman's too." That's a fact. Shakspeare's *right!* This here is a very—a *very* checkered life.

This world is given to fault-finding, *tremenjus.*—Now, here's my wife—kicked up a row, just because I went to bed with my overcoat, boots, and hat, when she *knew* that I wanted to get up airly in the mornin', and start off *immejitly* on 'portant business.—She's very p'ticular to inquire what business it is that calls me out so airly—but I won't tell 'er. She's no right to interfere in my business. I don't in'erfer'n hers. I don't never ask her where she buys groceries and provisions, and gets trusted for 'em—if she only gets 'em without throwin' away money for 'em.

And then she finds fault wi' me for spendin' so much money for licker. But what am I goin' to dew? Licker's cash: it can't be bort without the dimes.—She says it hurts me, and makes my hands *peel*, says that 'twould take a great deal of *new milk* to make a man's hands peel *bad*. What o' that! Hain't the men that sell licker got to live? How can they pay rent if nobody patronizes 'em? That's a question that goes to my heart like an arrer. When I think of the high rents that tavern keepers have to pay, I al'ays go and take su'thing to help 'em along. I've thought a good deal about this lately—and—now I think of it they've riz on what's his name's rent, across the way, and I'll just go over and give him a small lift. Oh, dear! this is a checkered life.

LARGE BOOTS.—An amazing pair of feet appeared in the bar-room of an ambitious inn, late one evening, the owner of which inquired anxiously for the boot jack. The bell rang nervously, and in a moment a keen Yankee illustrator of Day & Martin's best popped into the room.

"Bring me a jack," exclaimed the man of "great understanding."

The waiter involuntarily started forward, but chancing to catch a glimpse of the boots, he stopped short, and after another close examination, and with equal twang and emphasis—

"I say, yeou, yeou ain't goin' to leave this world in a hurry; you've got too bad a hold on the ground. Wan't boot jack, eh? Why, bless your soul, there ain't a boot jack on airth big enough for them boots! I don't believe that a horse can get 'em off!"

"My stars, man!" cried our friend of the big feet, "what'll I do? I can't get my boots off without a jack!"

"I tell yeou what I should do," replied the Yankee; "if they were mine, I should walk back to the forks of the road, and pull 'em off there. That'll fetch 'em, I guess."

Where's Barnum? Look out John.

A CUTTING RETORT.—After the younger Mr. Pitt had made his speech in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Walpole, in a sarcastic tone, remarked:

"I apprehend the young gentleman has not sown all his wild oats;" to which Mr. Pitt replied, in a rejoinder:

"Age has its privileges, and youth may have its faults; but the gentleman affords ample illustration that I still retain food enough for geese to peck at."

Poison Eatery!

The Court of Assises at Cilli, in Styria, a province of Austria, opened in October, with an accusation of poisoning; the victim being an aged soldier, who died suddenly in May last, and in whose stomach were found several particles of arsenic. A Vienna paper states that among the questions proposed by the Court to the jury was the following singular one:

"Was the deceased a *poison-eater?*"

To which the jury answered:

"Yes—it is probable he was."

The Gazette Medicale of Vienna explains the enigma thus: The inhabitants of lower Austria and Styria, on the borders of Hungary, are addicted to chewing small particles of arsenic mixed with crumbs of bread, pretty much in the same way that the Chinese chew opium.

The absorption of small quanties of the poison gives for a time a freshness and clearness to the complexion, and a certain degree of vigor to the intellectual faculties; but those who use it habitually are subject to fits of excessive langor and debility, and usually die early. Women never chew arsenic, and the men who do so are few in number; they are called in those provinces "poison eaters."

The following domestic medicines and receipts may be relied upon. They are handed down from a very ancient period; and "no cure no pay:"

"A stick of brimstone wore in the pocket is good for them as has cramps.

"A loadstone put on the place where the pain is, is beautiful in the rheumatiz.

"A basin of water-gruel, with half a quart of old rum or a quart, if particular bad, with lots of brown sugar, going to bed, is good for a cold in the head.

"If you've got the hiccups, pinch one o' your wrists, and hold your breath while you count six, or get somebody to scare you, and make you jump!

"The Ear-ache—put an inyun in your ear, after it is well roasted!"

IRISH COLONY IN SPAIN.—We learn from the Dublin Evening Mail, that the Spanish Government have conceded a grant of two hundred and fifty square miles of country on the banks of the Guadalquiver, in the provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura, containing more than 160,000 acres of land, of the richest quality, to be colonised by Irish settlers, under the following conditions: Exemption from taxation for twenty-five years; admission of their furniture, clothing and agricultural implements free of duty; privilege of felling timber for building in the royal forests; power to appoint their own municipal authorities. The district in question having been depopulated by the expulsion of the Moors, has never since been fully occupied.

Apprentices Surrendered under the Fugitive Act of 1850.

A case was heard in Connecticut, on Friday, before a United States commissioner, in which three runaway apprentices were claimed as bound in service or labor. The commissioner said, the facts of the case being unquestioned, that he had no doubt that apprenticed servants, such as the indentures showed these persons to be by the laws of N. York, were within the purview of the constitutional provision requiring the surrender of "persons held in service" on claim of the person to whom such service was due. He had never seen it questioned that white men as well as black men, and servants for years as well as servants for life, were within its objects and requirements. A certificate was therefore given to Mr. Russell, in accordance with the Fugitive act of 1850, and under it the apprentices were carried back to New York.—*Phil. Ledger.*

CASUALTIES.—A very old negro woman belonging to Gen. Winslow, was burnt to death in this town on Saturday morning last. When discovered, the house in which she lived was on fire. That being extinguished, she was found to be dead. It is supposed that her clothes caught whilst kindling a fire on the hearth.

On the same morning an insane negro man belonging to Miss King was found to have hanged himself.—*Fayettevilie Observer. 30th.*

DEATH OF PRIESSNITZ.—Priessnitz, the celebrated founder of hydropathy, died at Graefenberg, in Germany, on the 26th of November, at the age of fifty-two. In the morning of that day Priessnitz was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold, and had wood brought in to make a large fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at their earnest entreaty he consented to take a little medicine, exclaiming all the while, "It is of no use." He would see no physician, but remained to the last true to his profession. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th he asked to be carried to bed, and upon being laid down he expired.

SAM HOUSTON DRESSED.—One of the Washington correspondents, in describing a scene in the Senate says:—Sam Houston sat dressed in dark pantaloons, a single breasted blue military coat with bright buttons, and a vest made out of the skin of a panther, with the hair outside. It is, I presume, a relic of Sam's old Indian days, when he was chief of a tribe. He always comes on with some singular dress, of a half-savage, half-civilized character which however, he soon lays aside, and puts on what used to be called, in Kentucky, "his store clothes."

STEAM ON THE PACIFIC.—There are at the present time no less than twenty-nine ocean steamers, varying from 500 to 1,300 tons burthens, running between San Francisco and the various ports on the Pacific coast. Besides these, some half dozen or more are on their way thither or preparing to start. The pioneer of the fleet, the California, entered the 'Golden Gate' on the 28th of Febuary, 1849, since which time the fleet has been increased to the present number, which is yet in its infancy. Within the next five years it is not improbable that steam communication from San Francisco, will be opened with the Sandwich Islands, and the other important groups of the Pacific, Japan and China, Australia and the adjoining British colonies, and probably with the rich Islands of the Indian ocean.

DEMARARA.—The government of Demarara is taking steps to introduce Chinese emigrants into the colony. The "Court of policy" lately passed two resolutions, one that £50,000 sterling of the late parliamentary loan of £200,000 should be applied for this purpose, and the second that the governor be requested to obtain the sanction of the British government for the introduction of these emigrants.

Another project was laid before the council which was to encourage the emigration of the agricultural population of the Azores. This consists of some 250,000, who are said to be discontented with their condition, and of whom 8000 emigrate annually to Brazil. The object was to turn the emigration to British Guiana.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have an account of a strange freak of nature, said to have occurred recently in Cleaveland county, which, if true, is probably without a parrallel. Although our account seems well authenticated, we forbear giving names, lest there should be some mistake about it. The account states that there is a woman on Buffalo creek, the wife of a highly respectable citizen, who has two children, one six and the other four weeks old—being just a month between their births. Both children are said to be alive and doing well. If it be true we hope some one will furnish us with the facts and vouch for them.—*Mountain Banner.*

A CRUEL CONTRE-TEMPS.—Gen. Cavaignac's contract of marriage, with a young and beautiful heiress, was to have been signed the night he was arrested by Louis Napoleon's troops. The fortress of Ham will echo many desperate sighs.

Since the General is prevented going the whole hog, he will, at least, have plenty of *Ham.*

COINCIDENCES.—On the 2d day of December, 1804, Napoleon was crowned Emperor of the French.

On the 2d of December, 1805, he destroyed the Russian and Austrian armies at Austerlitz.

On the 2d day of December, 1851, Louis Napoleon dissolved the French Legislature, and assumed all the powers of government.

QUERE—Did the last incident fall accidentally on the 2d December.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

SHIP BUILDING.—From the tables accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn that in 1851 there were built in the United States 211 ships, 65 brigs, 582 schooners, 326 sloops and canal boats, with a total of 298,202 tonnage. Pennsylvania owns tonnage amounting to 284,373, being an increase of 25,000 over the previous year. New York has 1,041,013, being an increase of 96,000.

THE MARKETS, KOSSUTH, &c.—BALTIMORE, Dec. 29. P. M.—The markets here, as well as in New York, are quiet, and prices generally unchanged.—Business generally dull.

Gov. Kossuth is receiving his friends to day at the Eutaw House, in improved health. He will positively leave for Washington City to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

A Great Hand at the Bottle.

Professor Anderson, being a Scotchman, was an invited guest at the banquet given by the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore on St. Andrew's Day, and one of the papers of that city relates the following anecdote:

During the evening, when the toast, sentiment and song was at its zenith, the conversation turned on the wonderful feats performed by the Professor—and amongst the rest, that of the "Inexhaustible Bottle." Some said it was a piece of mechanism; others, that the vast quantities of different liquors he poured out of it was ingeniously conveyed by tubes down his sleeves, &c.; and some declared that the deception was effected by having the glasses he handed to the audience half filled beforehand. The topic grew somewhat spirited, and attracted the attention of the Professor, who was asked about it.

The wizzard said that it was very unusual for him ever to attempt any of his experiments out of his saloon; but since the subject had obtained so high a stage of argument—and to at once settle the question—he desired the waiter to bring up a bottle of champagne, which he opened, and being joined by several present drank its contents, to "The Day." He then took the bottle, and said,—"Now, Gentlemen, what will you drink?" All were at once astonished—some demanded rum, others brandy, several gin, and numbers whiskey. One old Scotchman, who had been silently listening, and watching the Professor, remarked "Now I'll catch him!" and said. "Noo, sir, sin ye hae been gi'en so muckle out o' that ane bottle, can ye supply me wi' a wee drop o' punch?" "Oh, certainly," replied the Professor, "will you have it *hot* or *cold?*" "What?" said the old man, "why, hot!"—"There you are!" said the Professor, at the same time pouring out a tumbler full of steaming hot whiskey punch, to the dumfoundered astonishment of the members of the St. Andrew's Society.

The Blue Ridge Tunnel, in Virginia, will be 4,260 feet long, and about 800 feet have been penetrated. The rock is of the hardest kind, being solid trap or green stone, with veins of flint—and the work is progressing at the rate of about 100 feet per month from the two ends of the mountain.

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.—Take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen in the melted tallow, after which it may be washed, and the spot will disappear without injuring the linen.

A visitor was contemplating Niagara Falls recently, when a verdant looking individual came up and asked if he would please to tell him the name of that ere river.

The Philadelphia City Council have passed an ordinance making an additional subscription of $25,000 to the Pennsyivania Railroad.

It is said that the man who stole a saw-mill in a neighboring town would have escaped, had he not gone back after the water privilege.—*New Bedford Standard.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—There is a coffee house in Cincinnati which has for a sign an inverted boot.—Can you guess what it means? What boots that boot? The Daily Commercial says it signifies *foot up!* Capital—so it does!

A Lady, about purchasing a pair of shoes, cautioned the shopman, as he handled her ankle, "not to get above his business."

We met with the following in a Chicago paper:—"What ought the United States do if Spain unjustly condemns Mr. Thrasher? Echo answers, *Thrash-her.*" This is saying a good deal in a few words.

A son of Erin cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife Peggy, on his account, "as he is not married to her."

An old maid was heard to exclaim, while sitting at her toilet the other day:—

"I can bear adversity, I can encounter hardship, and withstand the changes of fickle fortune, but Oh, to live to droop, and wait, and die like a single pink, I can't endure it, and what's more, I won't!"

A physician once boasted to Sir Henry Halford, saying, "I was the first to discover the Asiatic cholera, and communicate it to the public!"

A CLOSE RUB.—"See there!" exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to a gaping crowd, as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat with a bullet-hole in it. "Look at that hole, will you? You see that if it had been a *low* crowned hat I should have been killed outright!"

UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.—In the U. S. District Court (Judge Sprague) Friday, Edwin Lovett, master, and William R. Pomeroy, mate, of ship Jas. Smith, were found guilty of inflicting cruel and unsual punishment upon one of the crew, viz: pouring tar upon his head!

DIET AND LIBERTY.—Mrs. Swisshelm says that the reason one nation conquers another, is not owing to the kind of arms they use, but the kind of food. In her opinion, meat will triumph over cabbage. So long as cattle and Hindoos feed on cauliflowers, so long will bull-dogs triumph over the one and the Tartars over the other. When Ireland frees herself from England, it will be when Ireland swaps off her potatoes and takes to pork. To expect freedom to come from buttermilk, is as absurd as to look for ballot boxes in Russia.

"Can a man be said to see a thing with his own eyes when he wears spectacles?"

Two hundred and twenty emigrants, from Wexford, Ireland, arrived at Savannah, Ga, on one vessel; and the News remarks: "We have never seen a finer body of people from the old country than the passengers on the Glenlyon. They are healthy looking and well clad, having the air and manners of worthy and industrious people. Many of them come highly recommended in their various occupations."

Sergeant Davy was once accused of having disgraced the bar by taking silver from a client. "I took silver," he replied, "because I could not get gold; but I took every farthing the poor fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

Poor Simpkins put his foot upon a grating in the side walk, and instantly landed in the coal hole below His friend Timpkins remarked that it was really a *grate under taking.* Nobody disputed Timpkins.

"How is your son to-day?" asked a friend of a broker. "Very ill," replied the old gentleman, struggling to maintain composure, tears coursing down his agitated features, "very ill—I would not give ten per cent. for his chances for life."

DELICIOUS.—To have a pretty girl open the front door, and mistake you for her cousin. Still more delicious. To have her remain deceived till she has kissed you twice and hugged the buttons off your coat. "Ma, here's Chawles."

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of New Hanover county, N. C., as a runaway slave, on the 30th inst., a negro boy, by the name of JIM HILLYARD, who says he is free, and born and raised in Cumberland county. Said negro is five feet one inch high, stout built, about 19 years old, quite yellow He says he was born and raised two miles above Fayetteville, and his mother lives with Wm. Hillyard, who is her protector; he has nothing to shew to establish his freedom. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay all charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
By JERE NICHOLS, Jailor.
Dec. 30, 1851 98-tf

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. READ, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston,* did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson, and William Humpston, have fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, known as "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D, 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
THOMAS SETTLE, JR., *Private Secretary.*
Jan. 2, 1852 17-6t-2aw

ANOTHER EDITION OF THAT GREAT WORK—"THE BEAUTIES OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM"—complete in three hundred vols., with numerous illustrations, all executed with a *steel pen.* The excessive popularity of the work last January, we feel confident, will guarantee for it a rapid sale now. And in order that all *subscribers* may get a copy, we invite you to call immediately and *pay up.* No exceptions to the "general rule." Wishing you a "Happy New Year," we remain, your ob't serv'ts,

Jan. 1, '52] SCOTT & BALDWIN.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 30th ult., by James Alderman, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH DUPREE, to Miss LOUISA MILLON.

DIED,

In this place, at the residence of Mr. B. L. Gornto, on the 30th December, Mr. THOS. M. MEEKS, aged about 32 years, formerly of Onslow county.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.		NAVAL STORES,	
Hams, ...$ 11	a $ 12	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings, ... 00	a 11½	Yellow Dip, .0 00	a 2 15
Shoulders, ... 00	a 11	*Virgin Dip, .0 00	a 0 00
Hog round, ... 00	a 00	Hard, ... 1 15	a 0 00
Western, ... 7	a 10½	Tar, ... 0 00	a 1 70
BEANS, per bush.		Pitch, ... 0 00	a 0 00
White, ...	a 1 25	Rosin, No. 1, 0 00	a 0 00
BEESWAX,		Do. No. 2, 0 00	a 0 00
Per pound, ... 00	a 23	Do. No. 3, 0 85	a 0 90
BUTTER,		Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ... 28	a 00
Per pound, ... 18	a 22	Varnish, pr gal. 20	a 22
BEEF, per bbl.		OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess, ..12 50	a 00 00	Sperm, ... 1 00	a 1 50
Do. Prime, ..0 00	a 0 00	Linseed, N C. .75	a 1 00
BEEF CATTLE,		Neats Foot, ... 00	a 1 50
Per 100 lbs., .4 00	a 4 50	PEAS, per bushel.	
COTTON,		Ground, ... 75	a 0 90
Per lb... nom 0	a 7½	Black Eye, ... 00	a 80
CORN,		Cow, ... 75	a 0 00
Per bushel, ...	a 00	PORK, per barrel.	
Meal, bush., .75	a 80	Mess, ... 00 00	a 17 00
COFFEE, per lb.		Prime, ... 00 00	a 15 00
Rio, ... 8	a 9½	POTATOES.	
St. Domingo, . 9	a 9½	Irish, bbl. .2 25	a 2 75
Laguyra, ... 10	a 10½	Sweet, bush., .40	a 50
Cuba, ... 00	a 00	POULTRY.	
Java, ... 14	a 15	Chickens, live, .15	a 25
CANDLES, per lb.		Do. dead, .15	a 25
Tallow, ...12½	a 14	Turkeys, live, .50	a 75
Sperm, ... 45	a 50	Do. dead lb 10	a 0 12½
Adamantine, .25	a 30	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
EGGS, per doz., 20	a 25	Clean, ... 3 00	a 0 00
FEATHERS,		Rough, bush... 00	a 00
Per pound, ... 37½	a 40	SALT, per bushel.	
FLOUR, per barrel.		Alum 00	a 00
Northern ...5 00	a 7 50	Liv'l sack, ... 00	a 0 00
Baltimore, ..4 25	a 5 00	SOAP, per lb., ... 4	a 6
Fayetteville, 4 25	a 5 00	SHINGLES, per M.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.		Common, ...2 25	a 3 50
North River, .. 00	a 00	Contract, ...4 50	a 5 50
Eastern..... 0 75	a 85	STEEL, per lb. .12	a 25
IRON, per lb., ... 4½	a 5½	STAVES, per M.	
LARD, per lb.		W. O. barrel,	
No. Carolina, . 00	a 12	rough, 00 00	a 00 00
Western, ... 10	a 10½	Ash Head'g. 0 00	a 10 00
LIME, per barrel.		R. O. hhd.,	
Thomastown, 0 00	a 0 00	dressed, 00 00	a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.		Do. rough, 00 00	a 00 00
Floor. B'ds, 00 00	a 00 00	SUGAR, per pound.	
Wide do. ..0 00	a 8 00	New Orleans, ..6	a 7¾
Scantling, ...	a 0 00	Porto Rico, ... 5½	a 7½
LIQUORS, per gallon.		St. Croix, ... 0	a 0
N. E. Rum, ...33	a 34	Loaf, ... 10¼	a 11
Gin, ... 34	a 35	TIMBER, per M.	
Whiskey, rec. .26	a 27	Shipping, .. 00 00	a 00 00
Apple Brandy, 00	a 40	Mill, prime 9 50	a 10 00
Peach do. none	a 00	Do ord'y, .8 00	a 9 00
MOLASSES, per gall.		Do. inf'r, .5 00	a 0 00
Cuba, ...16½	a 25	TALLOW.	
New Orleans. .30	a 33	Per pound, ... 7	a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.		WINES, per gallon.	
No. 3, ...6 00	a 0 00	Madeira, ... 70	a 5 00
MULLETS,		Port, ... 1 25	a 4 00
Per barrel, ..0 00	a 6 00	Malaga, ... 40	a 60
NAILS, per lb., .. 3½	a 3¾		

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...$	30	a $ 35
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.....	00	a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross.....	00	a 12½
Cotton, per bale,.....	00	a 1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,.....		a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,.....	00	a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....		a 6
Lumber, per M.....	4 00	a 5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....	30	a 35
Spirits Turpentine,..... do.....	00	a 50
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....		a 8
Lumber, per M., as to size.....	4 00	a 5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,.....	6	a 0
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....	00	a 00
Spirits Turpentine,..... do.....	00	a 00
Lumber, per M.....	0 00	a 0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore.....	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York.....	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston.....	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FROM THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1851, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1852.

Owing to the Christmas holidays, there has been but very few transactions in the market since our last review. Scarcely any produce of any kind has been brought in. Our review to-day will be found meagre.

BEEF CATTLE—The market is very well supplied with beef cattle, and quotations without change.

CORN—The stock of corn is getting quite low, and the article would sell readily at a fair price.

NAVAL STORES.—We note sales of only 739 barrels turpentine at $2 15 for soft, and $1 15 for hard, per 280 lbs., and 300 do, all hard, on private terms; a few small lots of tar at $1 70 per bbl; 113 bbls. No. 2 rosin at $1 10, and $1 04 No. 1 at $1 25 per bbl.; 490 bbls. spirits turpentine at 28 cents, which is a decline of 1 cent per gallon since our last review.

TIMBER—Has been coming in slowly, and the sales have been confined to some five or six rafts at quotations. See table.

ASH HEADING.—Small lot of ash heading at $10 per M.

MOLASSES.—We note sales of 10 hhds. Porto Rico molasses at 23 a 25 cents, and 98 casks old crop Cuba at 16½ cents per gallon.

HAY.—Some 250

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞Christmas passed off very quietly in Wilmington, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, without any accident. The day was beautiful and the temperature as mild as that of early fall. We learn that a negro man got killed on the railroad yesterday, but we have not heard the particulars.—We like to see everybody enjoy the holiday to the top of their heart, but some how it did seem yesterday as if the negroes had a little too big a swing.—But Chritmas comes but once a year. We are half inclined to believe that we have tyrannised over our worthy self in not taking a bigger holiday time than one day. However, we mean to make a personal apology to our shadow the next time we walk in the sun.—*Daily Journal, 26th inst.*

New Year Presents.

We don't want to ask too much of our friends.—We know that they can refuse us nothing, but we will be moderate, and merely request each of our subscribers to send us one new name. If they only do this *we* may, perhaps, feel a little better, and we know *they* will, in having conferred a blessing upon their fellow mortals, by which, of course, we do not mean the publishers of the Journal, but the proprietors of the new names, who will thus have a new source of pleasure and information opened to them. Ahem—we feel modest this morning. We only want two hundred new dailies, and between one and two thousand weeklies, and then we can get along. *We* can.

St. John's Day.

The members of the Masonic fraternity celebrated the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on Saturday last, by a procession and the delivery of a discourse in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by brother Thos. G. Lowe, of Halifax. The turn out was very respectable in point of numbers, and highly so in appearance.

The installation of officers of the Grand Chapter will take place at Masonic Hall, at half past six o'clock this evening. An invitation to attend is given to the public at large.

Accident.

The mercury in our thermometer fell several degrees on Saturday morning last, and hurt itself so badly that we fear it will not be able to get up again unless the weather moderates.

Smoke.

The "worthy" of the Journal acknowledges the receipt of a very capital bundle of cigars from Mr. D. L. Burbank, on Front Street. Like the cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces mentioned in the dramatic works of one Shakspeare, the cigars have vanished into thin air, and like an unsubstantial pageant faded, left not a *stump* behind. The tobacco from the same place chews as well as any tobacco he could choose to chew. Query.—Why *will* the "worthy" chew tobacco?—We must see to it. It is a queer taste, and the "worthy" should be a man of good discrimination.

Congress.

Little or nothing is doing in either House. The Senate is debating the Compromise endorsement of Mr. Foote. Several Senators, among them Cass, Douglass and Downs, doubted the propriety of introducing the resolution, but since it had been introduced they would support it cordially.

The House has under consideration the bill authorising the assignment of Bounty Land Warrants before location. No definite action has been taken on it. Business will make but little progress until after next Monday week. The burning of the Library of Congress is a most unfortunate occurrence.

For Safe-Keeping.

Four soldiers, concerned in the murder of a Sergeant at Smithville, as stated in this paper, were brought up on Friday last in irons and lodged in the Jail of this county for safe-keeping, to await their trial for murder at the next term of the Superior Court for Brunswick.

Arrival of the Baltic.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 23d, with Liverpool dates the 10th inst. Her news is four days later than that by the Europa, but of course the leading interest is associated with the movements in France, where it appears that the military usurpation of the President has been completely successful There can be little doubt that Louis Napoleon is acting in concert with and is supported by the absolutist governments, as the Vienna ministerial journals declare for him and praise his policy. The plan developed in his "Appeal to the people" sufficiently shows his object, and is as follows:

Persuaded that the instability of power—that the preponderance of a single assembly—one of the permanent causes of trouble and discord—I submit to your suffrages the fundamental basis of a constitution, which the assemblies will develope hereafter. 1. A responsible chief, named for ten years. 2. The minister, dependent on the Executive alone. 3. A council of state, formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion before the legislative corps. 4. A legislative corps, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without the scrutin de liste, which falsifies the election. 5. A second assembly, formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation. A preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public liberty.

This system, created by the first Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It guarantees them still. Such is my profound conviction. If you partake of it, declare so by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a government without force, monarchical or republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative Thus, then, for the first time since 1840, you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote. If I do not obtain the majority of the votes, I will summon a new assembly and lay down before it the mission I have received from you.

But if you believe that the cause, of which my name is the symbol—that is, France, regenerated by the revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor, is still yours, proclaim it to be so, by ratifying the powers I demand of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared—for all will respect in the will of the people the decree of Providence.

The allusions to the Consulate and the Empire are direct and undisguised. The proposition in which the French people are called to vote, "yes" or "no" is as follows:

"The French people wish the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napeleon Bonaparte, and entrust him with the power necessary to frame a constitution, upon the basis mentioned in his proclamation of the 2d inst."

M. Thiers has been exiled. Marshall Soult died on the 26th ult., in the 82d year of his age.

There are rumors of a rupture in the English Cabinet. Lord Gray will not act with Lord Palmerston, whom he considers as leaning too much to the liberal party in Europe. The news from the Cape of Good Hope is very unfavorable to the British. The Caffirs have everything their own way.

The Smithville Murder.

A gentleman, resident at Smithville, informs us that the rumor about insubordination or laxity of discipline among the troops at the Fort is either mistaken or unfounded. We did not vouch for the accuracy of the report farther than stating its existence might be so construed, nor do we now; and, as we have the highest respect for our informant, we are willing to believe it without proper foundation, although the history of the recent outrage, if properly stated to us, might fairly lead to a different conclusion, were we inclined to be sensorious.

☞From the further details by the Baltic, it would appear that the success of Louis Napoleon is beyond a question. There are 120,000 troops in Paris devoted to him. All opposition is suppressed. The National Guard is being disarmed, and the President, at the head of the army, is military dictator of France.

The Fire at the Capitol.

The actual money loss by the fire which took place in the Congressional Library on the 24th inst., is estimated at $200,000. The number of volumes destroyed is between thirty and forty thousand, besides busts, paintings, manuscripts, etc., some of which cannot be replaced. The great majority, however, can be replaced to advantage. The collection has all been made since 1814.

☞Kossuth arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th, and was present at the Corporation banquet given to him that evening. At the banquet several speeches were made. Judge Kane for the Bench and Bar, and General Riley speaking out and out in favor of the policy begged for by Kossuth. Morton McMichael, Esq., Editor of the North American, took the opposite ground.

Retirement of Mr. Clay.

It is announced that the Hon. Henry Clay has positively resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and will spend the remainder of the winter in Philadelphia, in the hope of benefitting his feeble health. He will be seventy-six in April next, and consequently, in the present state of his health this may be regarded as his final exit from public life.—Of course, there have been and are differences of opinion in regard to Mr. Clay's course and political principles, but few if any men in the United States will be followed into retirement by as much personal devotion or as many hearty wishes for their welfare.

A New Tariff Movement.

We have before us several papers from Oregon Territory. We notice that the Oregon Whig papers are urging the enactment of a protective tariff on wheat and flour, so as to compel the Californians to purchase their breadstuffs from Oregon instead of Chili. We rather suppose that the Californians might object, having a natural desire to eat economically, and buy their fodder in the cheapest market.

The press in the United States and territories is certainly something remarkable. To glance over the columns of the Oregon Statesman, published away out yonder in Oregon Territory, one would suppose from its looks that it came from an old and populous country. It will compare favorably with any paper in North Carolina, and its advertising columns look like business. Of course, the Statesman, which is Democratic, is engaged in a hot encounter with the Oregon Spectator, which is Whig. This is a great country! Speaking of the climate, the Spectator says:

It is now the 28th of October, and no frost has yet made its appearance. Vegetation is still green and fresh looking, and the weather truly delightful. The leaves upon the trees are still green, and the grass is over two inches in height. The stock will be abundantly provided for during the winter. Is there any country that will begin to compare with Oregon?—Who would not be delighted with the solid comforts to be enjoyed in its wholesome climate? Our incomparable winters—stock running at large, uncared for, and our farmers the most independent men of all God's creation. They enjoy to the full extent

The gentle Oregon breezes
That flit among the treeses—
So mild that nothing freezes.

Great mortality among the turkeys. They chiefly die for the want of heads.

[Communicated.

MESSRS EDITORS: I notice in the papers a ticket for town Commissioners, in which my name appears, and which, being embarrassed by too many names, defeats itself. As my withdrawal will be least calculated to prejudice the ticket, my friends will appreciate my motives, under existing circumstances, for declining the intended honor. P. W. FANNING.

Arrival of the Georgia—$3,000,000 in Specie.

The mail steamer Georgia, arrived at New York, on Sunday morning, with the California mails of Nov. 16th. The news has been anticipated by the Daniel Webster. She brought 460 passengers, and nearly $3,000,000 in specie.

Resignation of the Hon. Henry Clay.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23 —The letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, resigning his seat in U. S. Senate, was read in both houses of the Legislature to-day; and a resolution adopted in the Senate, in which doubtless the House will concur, to elect a Senator on Tuesday next.

FATAL DUEL IN CALIFORNIA.—George M. Dibble, formerly a midshipman in the Navy, was recently killed in a duel, in California, by E. M. Lundy, a Canadian. Gen. J. C. Morehead and C. E. G. Morse, the seconds, were arrested.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Parliament has adopted a resolution, which the king has signed, declaring the demands of France unjust, and contrary to the law of nations and to the treaty, and that if she persist in them, it will be the king's duty to place the kingdom under the protection of some friendly power.

The U. S. Commissioner had an interview at the Foreign Office, on the 14th October, at which the views of his government were made known. These were considered very favorable to the king.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.—It is understood in Washington that the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives met on Wednesday, and agreed to give the Union newspaper the census printing job.—This is a fat take.

THE SUGAR CROP IN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 12th says:

"A gentleman who has recently visited several plantations on the Caney, informs us that the sugar crop in that section is the best that has ever been raised. The late frosts have been just high enough to mature the cane without injuring it. The planters were all busily engaged preparing the cane for grinding, and were in high spirits, as they anticipated an abundant yield."

Sydney Smith, Esq., of the English Consulate, at Havana, has been compelled to send to New York the service of plate presented to him by the young men of New Orleans, for his attention to the American prisoners, in consequence of certain threats made by the Spanish residents of Havana.

The *Locomotive*, a new paper, has been recently started in Burlington, Boone county, Ky. It is to be neutral in politics, but the editor, J. Howard, has a taste for fun, judging from the following ticket, which graces the head of his columns:—

For President, in 1852,
Mrs. JANE SWISSHELM.
For Vice President,
Hon. HORACE GREELY.
(Subject to the indecision of Woman's Rights and Nigger's Wrongs' Convention.)

NEVER SPEAK TOO FAST.—"Biddy," said a farmer's wife, whose only fault was that she was occasionally absent minded, when her words did not always flow in the right order. "Biddy, now you may go and milk the hens, and see if the cows have laid any eggs; and tell the pig to give John some swill, and some clean straw for a bed.

Biddy looked perplexed for a minute, but obeyed her mistress, according to her private judgment.

Austria.

The cabinet of Austria seem to be in trouble on all hands. With Hungary on the eve of again rising, with an exhausted treasury, an inability to fill a new loan, and with Kossuth putting the finishing stroke to Austrian credit, everywhere, there now appears that a new evil has been discerned in that emigration to America which which the oppressions of the Austrian government have induced:

A letter from Vienna, in the Boston Atlas, says: The Imperial Gazette has an interesting leading article, to-day, on German emigration to America. It regards it as a great evil to Germany. It states the number that emigrate annually at 80,000; and, considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year. But it regards as worse than this the transfer that at the same time takes place, of the manufacture of various articles in which Germany has hitherto done considerable trade.

"The so called Black Forest manufactories," it says, "had formerly an important market in the U States, as also the Nuremburg wares. But since such masses of emigrants have gone from the Swabian Highlands and Franconia, their peculiar manufactures have gone over with them, and Black Forest watches, tin-ware, cooking utensils, and wooden nicknacks, are as well, and better, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, as in their native valleys and mountains. Yes, they succeed even already in exporting, so that those who have emigrated, are able to compete with their brothers in the home market."

Also, in the great industrial branches of spinning and weaving, the United States advances rapidly, as the exhibition at London has sufficiently shown.

In cotton, they spin twice as much as Austria and Germany.

Whether the German emigrants devote themselves to agriculture or manufactures, is quite the same.—In both ways they increase the production of raw raw materials, and by degrees help to drive our manufactures out of the market.

This is the effect, in our opinion, of German emigration to America.

Eating Human Flesh.

A recent book on New Zealand affords us the pleasant information that human flesh is tough, and, to be palatable, requires more cooking than any other meat—but, once "done to a turn" it has a singular tenderness and sweetness. A voyager, by the name of Jenkins, endeavored to save the life of a young female slave, who was about to be killed and eaten in New Zealand. He offered any quantity of pigs for her, and the chief said, "A piece of Maori's flesh is much better than pork," and he killed her and ate her. The same account mentions a high-civilized New Zealander who had become partner in an English commercial house. "He had in his younger days been addicted to human flesh; and, being a very candid and really high-minded man, he admits that, though he has now acquired totally different tastes, the relish with which he partook of cannibal feasts—especially when the fleshy part of a young female was served up—is still a matter of by no means disagreeable recollection to him." We copy one more curious remark:—"The cannibal propensity is deeper in the highest conditioned race of man than most people imagine. Why was pork, for instance, prohibited to the Jews? Why, but that it so closely resembles human flesh, that people of semi-barbarism might get into the habit of overlooking the distinction!"

Porcelain Painting.

The increase of wealth and the progress of refinement in the new world are indicated by the introduction of the costlier arts. One establishment, that of Woram & Haughwout, in this city, commenced about three years ago importing China and Porcelain ware in a raw and unembellished state, and here adding the decorations. Skillful artists have been found, after difficulties that untiring perseverance only could overcome, and the business has been prosecuted and gradually extended, until now 180 hands are employed, and yearly sales effected to the amount of $350,000. In the single item of gold consumed in the decorative processes, $150 worth is worked up weekly. It is not known that there is any similar establishment of equal magnitude, either in England, Germany, or France, and their wares have been given the preference over European, on account of the superior durability of the coloring materials. Under this system, the advalorem duty of 30 per cent. is avoided, and a consequent reduction made in the selling prices.

The manner of applying and fixing the colors is much as follows: The paints have metallic bases, formed of the finest materials. Previous to being put on, they are combined with ground glass; and other ingredients are introduced, determined as to kind and quantity, by the particular color desired to be obtained. For some colors, a mixture of arsenic is required, or of tin, silver, gold, &c. The "glass paints" thus obtained, are applied to the surface of the white china, by the hands of skilful artisans. Some of their works would be creditable to painters of high reputation. In performing the gilding processes, the finest gold is submitted to a high heat, to drive out any alloy which it may contain, and is then dissolved in acids and mixed with a preparation of quicksilver. In this state, the gold and quicksilver form a black pigment, which is put on with a brush. The ware is then put into hot furnaces, and the colors fixed by burning. After a few rubs from a burnisher, the article is complete. A large number of young women are employed in the various manipulations. They are directed by persons educated in European workshops.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The following account of a visit paid by the Indians of the Great Plains, to the Navy Yard at Washington, is thus given by the *Intelligencer* of that city:

Indian Visit to the Navy Yard.—The appointment of which we spoke yesterday, by which the Indians of the Great Plains now in the city were to visit the Navy Yard and Arsenal, was carried into effect, but so far only as regarded the former place. It was found by the time that the sights, scenes, and kindness prepared for them at the Navy Yard had been gone through with, that they had become tired, and wished to return to their quarters.

The delegation left their quarters at about 10 o'clock in three omnibuses, preceded by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Major Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Smoot, of the Indian office. Arrived at the gateway of the Navy Yard, the party found a body of marines under the command of Captain Maddox, drawn up in line, with the marine band in attendance. The reception was every way handsome. Immediately after this the gallant veteran in command of the yard, Commodore Ballard, appeared and welcome his white and red visiters to his busy, interesting, and in many respects beautiful domain.

The party were successively led through the various shops and departments into which the operations of the yard are divided. Though sharing in common with all Indians, that imperturability characteristic of the race, several of the branches, particularly the foundries and metal lathe-work, strongly and visibly impressed them. Once or twice some of them gave tokens of doubt and alarm; and it was observable that the vast power of the steam-engine which spoke to their minds in the deep humming of the rapidly-revolving wheels and the tremors of the ground upon which they stood, struck a deeper chord than almost anything else exhibited to them, not excepting the crashing of the 64-pounders.

They saw too much, on the whole, to be communicative on the spot, but nevertheless could not restrain the remark, that "they were now certain that nothing was impossible to the white people, and that they were next in power to the Great Spirit." It will be a day or two before they will have had time to digest the numerous new ideas they have received, and give full expression to their sentiments.

When the various exhibitions had been made to them, they were invited to the commanding Commodore's residence, and there, with the officers of the Indian Bureau who had them in charge, made the recipients of the generons hospitality of Commodore Ballard and his lady, who, with a number of lady visiters, were quite pleased with her guests, as they most evidently were with their entertainers. The day was propitious, and everything passed off pleasantly.

SELF RESPECT.—We are pleased to see that Kossuth declines being dragged about from one theatre and place of amusement to another, to be played off as a card by managers and others, for their own pecuniary benefit. His refusal to sit for his portrait to speculating daguerreotypists, who were among the first to beset him on his arrival in this country, evinces on his part a higher self respect than is usually shown by most "distinguished" personages.

It is said that one of the courts out West has decided that a man may whip his wife for one dollar—kick any girl for five dollars, and bite off his neighbor's nose or ears for ten dollars.

Marketing Money.

At this season of the year, the following remarks of Prof. Redenbacher, on the use of saltpetre, may not be inappropriate:

Prof. Redenbacher denounces the use of saltpetre in brine, intended for the preservation of flesh to be kept for food. That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, it citric acid or aquafortis, a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue: the gelatine is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre, and as the Professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribed to the pernicious effects of the chemical change all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally upon salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c., and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in making of pickle for beef, pork, &c., the best substitute for which is, he says, sugar, a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable.

Renovation of old Asparagus Beds.

"A Lady Subscriber," of Petersburg, Va., asks us to tell her how to renovate old asparagus beds, and how to form new ones? With the first branch of her request, we comply with great pleasure; with the last our want of space, will prevent us for the present, but at the proper time next spring, will give to it attention. If the vitality of the roots of the asparagus bed have not been enfeebled by age, she may restore their yielding properties by pursuing the following plan:

The bed should be cleared of all stalks, grass, and weeds, and then dressed with a compost made of seven parts rotten dung and one part ashes; the compost should be *forked* in between the rows carefully, so as not to injure the crowns of the roots, then rake and strew salt over the bed with a pretty free hand. This done, cover the bed with straw, which should remain on until the plants get above ground next spring, when the straw should be carefully removed, and the ground be given another top-dressing of similar compost, which should be forked in, and the bed receive another dressing of salt.—*Am. Farmer.*

FOOD FOR FATTENING ANIMALS.—The Shakers at Lebanon, in the State of New York, make the following statement in the Patent Office Report. They are intelligent, practical farmers, and any opinion of this nature, coming from them, is entitled to careful consideration:

"The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate *ground corn* at one-third higher than *unground*, as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our Society, for more than a quarter of a century, to grind all our provender.

"The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon *cooked* than upon *raw* meal; for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal.

"Until within the last three or four years, our Society fattened annually, for thirty years, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat; and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which six or seven potash kettles are used."—*American Courier.*

Weights and Measures.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to the bushel, will be of interest to many of our farming friends:

Of wheat, 60 pounds.
Of shelled corn, 56 pounds.
Of corn on the cob 70 pounds.
Of rye, 56 pounds.
Of oats 35 pounds.
Of barley 48 pounds.
Of potatoes, 60 pounds.
Of beans 60 pounds.
Of bran 20 pounds.
Of clover seed 60 pounds.
Of timothy seed 45 pounds.
Of flax seed 58 pounds.
Of hemp seed 44 pounds.
Of buckwheat 52 pounds.
Of blue grass seed 14 pounds.
Of castor beans 46 pounds.
Of dried peaches 33 pounds.
Of dried apples 24 pounds.
Of onions 57 pounds.
Of salt 50 pounds.

One of the most distinguished of the Hungarian Generals who were taken prisoners and executed by the Austrians, had the singular name of Ernest Kiss. He was a wealthy proprietor, owning twenty-three villages, and was a man of excessive personal elegance as well as of chivalric courage. He regularly sent his linen all the way from Hungary to Paris to be washed, and was, in similar respects, a D'Orsay as well as a Bayard. His coolness in danger was remarkable; and it is told of him that one day, within reach of an Austrian battery, making an observation, he ordered his servant to bring him a cup of chocolate.

A shot took it from his hand and killed his horse.—"Clumsy rascals!" said Kiss, "they have upset my breakfast." When taken out with three others to be shot, he was superbly dressed. The order was given to fire, and his companions fell, while he stood untouched. "You have forgetten me," said Kiss, in his usual tone of voice. The corporal of the platoon stepped up and fired, and, the ball striking him in the forehead, he fell dead without a struggle.

We condense this account from an interesting account of the Hungarian Generals, published in a French journal.

Punch, in the following, wants to put the new reaping machine to a novel use:

Mr. Punch present his compliments to Mr. Hussey, and hearing that his reaping machine is the best for corn-cutting, will feel obliged by one being sent immediately, as he wishes to cut his own corns. Mr. Punch would not have troubled the celebrated American *Hussey*, but his own wife, *Judy*, is such a lazy Hussy that she will not perform the operation required.

THE "SPECTATOR" ON KOSSUTH.—Is Kossuth a great man?

We are not prepared to say that Kossuth is a great man.

If, on the contrary, he is a great man?

Why, after all, and looking at the matter from all points of view, we must nevertheless put this question to the dispassionate sense of the reader—that is, reader untouched by the exaltation of the hour and the circumstances—what is the use of a great man?

And this question, in its deep consideration, suggests another—

Since the world began, (if it ever did begin,) has there ever been a great man?

For ourselves, we candidly admit that, for an unlimited time at least, we withhold our opinion.

SINKING OF A TENNESSEE MOUNTAIN.—It is stated that a few days ago a portion of Walden's Ridge sunk, with a noise resembling deep-toned thunder, leaving a huge gap in the timber that fringes the sides of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about sixty or a hundred feet in width, and the fissure in the earth reached to an unknown depth in which trees of the largest size were torn up, and enormous rocks, which had probably lain concealed for ages, were rent from there primitive beddings and laid bare. The foundation on which the mountain rests is supposed to have given away.

FORGED KOSSUTH CONTRIBUTIONS.—Some of the contributions so liberally reported as for the Kossuth fund, turn out to be a forgery against those whose names have been used. The following $1000 is of this character: Seabury Brewster 500, Sherman Brownell 250, Isaac R. Goward 250. Checks were drawn for these amounts payable to M. Kossuth, and deposited in the Mechanics' Bank for collection, where M. Kossuth keeps his funds. On being presented at the banks whose names were used, there were no funds to meet them, and they were pronounced fraudulent.

A REASON.—"What is the occasion of Dr. Z.'s practice falling off?" queried a man of a friend to the doctor. "Why," returned the man, "the doctor was quite gallant and handsome once; but those days have gone by—he has lost his reputation as such—so the ladies have turned against him, and consequently his practice is down."

Castner Hanway and Elijah Lewis, who were taken to Lancaster last week were held to bail in $1000 to appear at the next court and answer any charge which may be preferred against them.

The Imperial Gazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the number that emigrate annually at 80,000; and considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year.

From the Christian Observer.

The Good Old Housewife.

Sit down by your wheel, my dear,
You ancient dame with silver hair,
The briskest of the washerwomen,
Though six and seventy years are there!
So she has followed, year by year,
The honest toil at which you find her,
Filling with diligence the sphere
Of useful labor God assigned her.

In her young days (for she is human,)
She loved and hoped and wedded too;
Well has she known the lot of woman,
Seen cares and sorrows not a few.
Her dear sick man she sought to save
(Three children faithfully she bore him,)
Nor did she bury in the grave
Her faith and hope, when earth closed o'er him.

The precious charge, now laid upon her,
With cheerful energy she bore,
She trained them up in fear and honor,
Virtue and prudence all her store.
At length, to seek their livelihood,
They took her blessing and departed;
A lone old woman now she stood,
Yet cheerful, hopeful and stout-hearted.

She spared and scraped, and saved each penny,
And spun by night the flax she bought,
And of fine flax-thread yards full many
At last she to the weaver brought.
He wove her linen white as snow;
Her needle and her scissors plying,
A spotless burial dress she so
Prepared against her day of dying.

Her dress—her burial dress—with pleasure
And sacred pride she lays away,
It is her first and last—her treasure—
The fruit of many a toilsome day.
She puts it on, God's word to hear;
When Sabbath-bells sound holy warning,
Then lay it up again, to wear
The night before the eternal morning.

And would that I, when night shall find me,
Might read in life's last sinking sun,
That I had wrought the work assigned me,
As this good dame her task has done;
That I had learned life's joy to drink
In such a full and even measure,
And could upon my grave-clothes think,
At last, with such a heart-felt pleasure.

All Talk and No Action.

A benevolent man was Absalom Bess—
At each and every tale of distress
He blazed right up like a rocket;
He felt for all beneath poverty's smart,
Who were fated to bear life's roughest part,
He felt for them in his inmost heart,
But never felt in his pocket.

He didn't know rightly what was meant
By the Bible's promise of four hundred per cent,
For Charity's rich donation:
But he acted as if he thought railroad stocks,
And bonds secure, beneath earthly rocks,
Were better, with pockets brim-full of rocks,
Than heavenly speculation.

Yet all said he was an excellent man—
For the poor he'd preach, for the poor he'd plan,
To better them he was willing;
But the oldest man who had heard him pray
And preach for the poor, in a pitiful way,
Could hardly remember him rightly to say
Mr. Bess had e'er given a shilling.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 24th inst., by Rev. R. T. HEFLIN, Mr. M. M. HANKINS, to Miss MARY ANN RUGGLES.

At the Carolina Hotel, in this town, on the 25th inst., by Rev. R. T. HEFLIN, Mr. STEPHEN B. JONES, of Clarke co., Ga., to Mrs. CLARINDA B. WYATT, of Richmond, Va.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 24—Schr. Alarie, Prosser, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Powell, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Banks' Boat, from Whitehall, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

25—Schr. Adell, Ackley, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Brig Joan, Tyler, fm Martinique, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Brig Alpine, Havener, from Martinique, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

26—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 20 passengers.

Dec. 26—Schr. Mary Patterson, Dale, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Dec. 27—Brig John Kendall, Boyd, 60 days from Cardiff, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron to Railroad company.

U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston.

CLEARED.

Dec. 25—Schr. Wm. Hart, Orton, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 20 bales yarn, 1,258½ bushels pea nuts, 190 bbls. spirits turpentine, 870 do. rosin, 15 boxes mdze.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 100 passengers.

26—Brig Buena Vista, Price, for New Orleans, by George Harriss; with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1256 do. rosin, 220 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Tibbetts, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber and shingles.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 128 bbls. spirits turpentine, 701 bbls. rosin, 300 bbls. turpentine, 157 bales cotton, 2 hhds. wax, 200 bags pea nuts.

Brig Frances, S. C. Hopkins, for Jamaica, by Miles Costin; with 110,000 ft. S. S. lumber, and 30 bbls. naval stores.

Schr. Denmark, Tarbox, for New York, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with 800 bbls. rosin, 26 do. spirits turpentine, 99 bales cotton, 200 bushels pea nuts.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 55 passengers.

Dec. 27—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—The cotton market continues in a very languid and depressed condition, with prices even easier than they were on the preceding day. The sales yesterday were limited to 650 bales, at irregular prices; the market, however, is down a full ¼ a ⅛c from the highest point. The transactions were at extremes, ranging from 7¼ a 8¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—On Monday barely two thousand bales of Cotton were disposed of. The Europa's advices, however, occasioned a decline of an eighth to a quarter of a cent. Molasses has declined, and prime is only worth 21 cents.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The Flour market is firm, and sales of Howard street brands at $4. Rye flour 3 68 a $3 75. Corn meal $3. The supply of Grain is small, and prices steady. Red Wheat 94 a 98c.; white do. 98c a $1. Rye 70 a 71c. White and yellow Corn, 52 a 54c. Oats 32 a 37c. The Grocery market is quiet. Small sales of Rio Coffee at 8 a 9c. The market for Provisions is steady. Mess Pork $15 87; Prime do. $13 50. Bacon—shoulders 8¼ a 9c.; sides 9¼c.; hams 10 a 11 cents. Lard 8½ a 9c in bbls. and kegs. Whiskey, 20 a 22c., in hhds. and bbls.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cotton has advanced ¼ a ⅛c to-day with sales of 3,500 bales. Sales of 9,000 bbls. Flour at 4 50 a $4 62½ for State brands and Southern. Rye Flour $3 25 Sales of Southern White Wheat at $1 a $1 03, and Genesee at $1. Sales of 5,000 bushels mixed Corn at 65c. Sales of 2,000 bushels Rye at 77c. Oats 45c. Provisions are firm—sales of 600 bbls. Pork at $15 for mess, and $13 50 a $14 for prime. Sales of 100 bbls. Lard at 9c. Beef dull at yesterday's rates. Groceries are steady—sales 300 hhds Sugar at 11c. Sales of 300 tierces Rice at 3 a $3 25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Naval Stores—Generally are very inactive, and the sales unimportant—a considerable number of vessels have arrived from North Carolina since our last, the cargoes of which will be found under their appropriate head. The only transactions we have to note, are 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 37½ cash, and in retail lots 38 a 40 cents, the demand being almost exclusively confined to very small lots for consumption; 300 small barrels North County Common Rosin, $1 22½; 600 Wilmington, $1 28 a $1 35, according to size, delivered; and 200 bbls. White, $2 a $3 per 280 lb.

RICE—The market has been steady, and more active than for some time past, without variation as regards prices, and about 1500 tcs. have been sold of fair to good qualities at $2 62½ a $3 31½. There is no prime here, which is in demand for exportation.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Cotton—Since the departure of the steamer Europa, the demand for Cotton has sensibly declined. The sales, up to last evening were 13,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were to speculators and exporters. Friday's prices were firmly maintained until yesterday, when the market took a turn in favor of buyers, and prices declined 1-16d.

Flour is dull at last quotations The market yesterday suffered a marked depression, owing to the adverse accounts from London, and small sales were made at Friday's prices.

Indian corn yesterday was in brisk inquiry at an advance of 1s per quarter, but this rise had checked the disposition to operate, and the market closed with a disinclination to operate. Sales of white at 29s, and yellow 27s 6d.

Wheat—The operations, like those in flour, were inactive, and chiefly of a retail character, without any change from Friday's rates.

Provisions.—Bacon is in good enquiry. Beef and Pork are without improvement; Shoulders are quoted at 24s.; but the large accumulation of last season's imports remains almost undiminished. Lard has suddenly advanced—about 149 tons were taken at 41s., but holders now require 43s.

Sugar continues in good demand, and large quantities of colonial and Porto Rico were sold on Saturday and yesterday at firmly maintained prices.

Sales of 40 tierces of Coffee at 40s a 44s 6d.

Tea was dull at London.

No sales of Carolina Rice.

Schools.

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted for the Lower Black River (Bladen) School District, New Hanover county. It is desirable that the term should commence as soon after Christmas as possible. Application to be made to

S. F. WILSON,
Wm. S. PRIDGEN,
S. LEWIS,
} Committee.

New Hanover co., Dec. 19th, 1851 15-3w

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session in this Institution will commence on the 1st day of January, 1852. A complete corps of well qualified Teachers is engaged. The Academy is furnished with a full set of Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical Apparatus. The opportunities presented for a sound and accomplished Education, are equal to those of any similar institution in the State.

For terms, &c., application may be made to

JOHN EVERITT, Esq., or
Rev J. JONES SMYTH, Principal,
Everittsville, Wayne Co., N. C.

There are vacancies for only two or three boarders in the family of the Principal, but board can be obtained on very reasonable terms in families of the highest respectability in the village. Dec. 6, 1851—77-law&1w

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday the 1st day of October next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M. College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography, $7 00
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy, 10 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek, 12 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects, 15 00
French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES
AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold st., New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig,)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church,)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal,) and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class, and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the ser